BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

TUYỂN TẬP ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC

30 tháng 4, lần thứ XVIII - 2012

Tiếng Anh

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

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TUYỂN TẬP ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC 30 tháng 4, lần thứ XVIII - 2012

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SP

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Parents should do their best to talk to their sons and daughters about school and future plan but not push them to talk if they don't want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some children in (8) ____________________to be adults may experiment (9) ____________________ sex, drugs, alcohol or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs (10) ____________________ unusual behaviour which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. It's sad, but unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.
   Sad ____.
2. We must think about ways of improving the transport system.
   Thought ____.
3. It was his lack of confidence that surprised me.
   What ____.
4. I got bored with the match halfway through.
   I lost ____.
5. I bought it without thinking about it first. **(SPUR)**
   ____.
6. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. **(TEACUP)**
   ____.
7. I treated him in the same way as he had treated me. **(PAID)**
   ____.
8. She firmly believed John to be telling the truth.
   It ____.
9. They suddenly realized that they were on the verge of a bankrupt. **(DAWNED)**
   It ____.
10. Although he had his legs cut off after a serious accident, he competed in the Olympic Games and won a medal. **(PREVENT)**
    His legs being____.

THE END

B. LỚP 11

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỲ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4
LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012
Khóa ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2012
Môn thi: Tiếng Anh lớp 11
Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Chú ý:
– Đề thi này có 10 trang.
– Học sinh làm bài mỗi phần trên một tờ giấy riêng.
– Không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào để làm bài.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. (5 pts)

1. A. consider**ate** B. candid**ate** C. associ**ate** D. adequ**ate**
2. A. w**a**rranty B. w**a**sabi C. w**a**llop D. w**a**nder
3. A. sa**n**ctuary B. ma**n**ky C. sa**n**guine D. redu**n**dant
4. A. m**o**dal B. m**o**del C. m**o**dest D. m**o**dern
5. A. ba**th**ing B. me**th**od C. ba**th**room D. wid**th**

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list. (5 pts)

6. A. disinter B. cadaver C. cathedral D. attorney
7. A. substantial B. technological C. exponential D. infiltration
8. A. monetary B. paralysis C. protagonist D. analogous
9. A. arithmetic B. assassinate C. agriculture D. controvert
10. A. tuberculosis B. mathematician C. communication D. inheritance

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

☞ **Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (20 pts)**

1. What happened ________ their car broke down on the motorway so they didn't get to Jo's wedding on time.
   A. to be that B. being that C. was that D. to that
2. The restaurant is popular with film stars and the ________.
   A. like B. same C. similar D. such
3. I'm sorry to _______, but did you happen to mention the same "Fiona"?
   A. butt in B. cut you C. intercede D. jump
4. John was ________ something under his breath, but I didn't catch what he said.
   A. whispering B. muttering C. growling D. swallowing
5. Don't take it as _______ that you'll be promoted in your job; other colleagues stand a good chance too.
   A. fixed B. standard C. read D. word

6. A common cause of _______ is the use of untreated water in preparation for foods, which is quite common in certain underdeveloped countries.
A. displeasure B. malnutrition C. eupepsia D. dysentery
7. The police promised him _____ from prosecution if he co-operated with them fully.
A. safety B. protection C. immunity D. absolution
8. Public television stations are different from commercial stations _______.
A. because they receive money differently and different types of shows
B. for money and program types
C. in the areas of funding and programming
D. because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter
9. I don't think it would be wise to try to make Max change his mind about divorcing Barbara. Well, in his place I _______ her at all.
A. would never have married B. needn't have married
C. would never marry D. must never have married
10. Once known as the "Golden State" because of its gold mines, _______.
A. North Carolina today mines few metallic minerals
B. few metallic minerals are mined in North Carolina today
C. there are few metallic minerals mined in North Carolina today
D. today in North Carolina few metallic minerals are mined
11. Charles Babbage's "difference engine" is widely regarded as the _______ of modern computers.
A. precedent B. precursor C. ancestor D. antecedent
12. According to psychiatrists, many violent criminals harbor a feeling of _______ and insecurity.
A. insufficiency B. shortage C. inadequacy D. scarcity
13. It must be true. I heard it straight from the _______ mouth.
A. dog's B. horse's C. camel's D. cat's
14. I am fully prepared for my interview and I am confident that I can answer any questions they may care to _______ me.
A. throw at B. drop on C. slide to D. roll to
15. I'm afraid we have _______ a lot of criticism over our decision to close the hospital.
A. come in for B. come round C. come out with D. come up with
16. She was unaware that she had been under _______ since her arrival.
A. review B. consideration C. discussion D. surveillance
17. The saucepan fell onto the floor with a great _______.
A. clatter B. whoosh C. crunch D. squeak
18. I thought that Wendy's action was rather out of _______.
A. personality B. character C. being D. role
19. The planes were delayed and the hotel was awful, but _______ we still had a good time.
A. on the contrary B. by the same token
C. on top of all that D. for all that
20. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe, but _______ that, margarine will do.
A. except B. failing C. for all of D. given

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

☞ **You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 1 – 10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) Which you think fits best according to the text. (10 pts)**

How I found my true voice

As an interpreter, Suzanne Glass could speak only for others – but the work provided terrific material for her first novel.

'No, no, no! You've got to get away from this or you're going to lose it.' The voice reverberating in my head was my own. I was at an international conference. My throat was killing me and my headphones were pinching. I had just been interpreting a speaker whose last words had been: 'We must take very seriously the standardization of the length of cucumbers and the size of tomatoes.' You can't afford to have your own thoughts when you're interpreting **simultaneously**, so, of course, I missed the speaker's next sentence and lost his train of thought. Sitting in a darkened booth at the back of a huge conference hall, I was thrown. Fortunately, my colleague grabbed my microphone and took over.

This high-pressure, high-output work was not quite the dream profession I had hoped for. Although I had fun with it in the beginning – occasionally being among the first to hear of medical and political breakthroughs would be exciting for any 25-year-old –I realized that this was a job in which I would never be able to find my own voice. I had always known that words would be my life in one form or another. My mother thought she'd given birth to an alien when I began to talk at the age of seven months. That **momentous** day, she had placed my playpen in the hallway and gone into the bedroom. In imitation of the words she had repeated to me again and again, I apparently called out towards the bedroom door: 'I see you. I see you.' I was already in training for a career as a professional parrot.

But how mistaken I was to think that international interpreting would be glamorous. The speaker rarely stops to think that there's someone at the back of the room, listening to his words, absorbing their meaning, and converting them into another language at the same time. Often I was confronted with a droner, a whisperer or a mumbler through my headphones. The mumblers were the worst. Most of the time, an **interpreter** is thought of as a machine – a funnel, a conduit, which, I suppose, is precisely what we are. Sometimes, when those we are translating for hear us cough or sneeze, or turn round and look at us behind the smoky glass of the booth, I think they're surprised to see that we're actually alive.

Ironically, part of the secret of interpreting is non-verbal communication. You have to sense when your partner is tired, and offer to take over. At the same time, you have to be careful not to cut him short and hog the microphone. Interpreters can be a bit like actors: they like to show off. You do develop friendships when you're working in such close proximity, but there's a huge amount of competitiveness among interpreters. They check on each other and sometimes even count each other's mistranslations.

Translating other people's ideas prevented me from feeling involved and creative as an interpreter. Actually, you can't be a creative interpreter. It's a contradiction in terms. Sometimes, when I disagreed with a speaker, I wanted to rip off my headphones,

jump up and run out of the booth, shouting: 'Rubbish. Rubbish. You're talking a lot of nonsense, and this is what I think about it.' Instead, I had to sit there and regurgitate opinions in violent contradiction with my own. Sometimes, I'd get my revenge by playing games with the speaker's tone of voice. If he was being serious, I'd make him sound jocular. If he was being light-hearted, I'd make him sound earnest.

Eventually, I wanted to find a career where my own words would matter and where my own voice would be heard. So, to redress the balance, I decided to write a novel. While I was writing it, I did go back and interpret at a few conferences to get inside the head of Dominique, my main character. At first, I was a little rusty and a couple of the delegates turned round **to glare** at me, but after twenty minutes, I was back into it, playing that old game of mental gymnastics. Interpreting is like learning to turn somersaults: you never forget how to do it. But for me, sitting in the booth had a ghost-like quality to it – as though I had gone back into a past life - a life that belonged to the time before I found my own voice.

1. *In the first paragraph, the writer says she discovered that*
   A. there were some subjects she had no interest in dealing with.
   B. the standard of her work as an interpreter was getting lower.
   C. her mind was wandering when she should have been doing her job.
   D. she could no longer understand subjects she had previously covered.
2. *What does the writer say about being an interpreter in the second paragraph?*
   A. It was the kind of job her parents had always expected her to do.
   B. It turned out to be more challenging than she had anticipated.
   C. It was what she had wanted to be ever since she was a small child.
   D. It gave her access to important information before other people.
3. *What does the writer say about speakers she interpreted for?*
   A. Some of them had a tendency to get irritated with interpreters.
   B. She particularly disliked those she struggled to hear properly.
   C. They usually had the wrong idea about the function of interpreters.
   D. Some of them made little attempt to use their own language correctly.
4. *The writer says that relationships between interpreters*
   A. can make it difficult for interpreters to do their jobs well.
   B. are affected by interpreters' desires to prove how good they are.
   C. usually start well but end in arguments.
   D. are based on secret resentments.
5. *The writer says that when she disagreed with speakers, she would sometimes*
   A. mistranslate small parts of what they said.
   B. make it clear from her tone of voice that she did not agree.
   C. exaggerate their point of view.
   D. give the impression that they did not really mean what they said.
6. *The writer says that when she returned to interpreting,*
   A. she did not start off very well.
   B. she briefly wished she had not given it up.
   C. she thought that two of the delegates recognised her.
   D. she changed her ideas about the main character in her novel.

7. *What is the writer's main point in the article as a whole?*
   A. It is not always a good idea to go into a profession because it looks glamorous.
   B. Most interpreters eventually become disillusioned with the work.
   C. Being an interpreter did not allow her to satisfy her need to be creative.
   D. Most interpreters would actually like to do something more creative.
8. *Which is the closest in meaning to **momentous** in 'That **momentous** day'?*
   A. unimportant B. historic C. momentary D. hard
9. *Which is the closest in meaning to 'to glare'?*
   A. to glower B. to caress C. despise D. wonder
10. *Which is the closest in meaning to '**simultaneously**'?*
   A. all again B. all at once C. once and for all D. once too often

Reading 2

☞ **Read the following passage and fill in each blank with a suitable phrase or sentence from the list below. (10 pts)**

Bringing up children

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. (1) _________ - for example, by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, (2)_________ of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basic of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands. (3) _________, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them. Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill: the first spoken words, (4)_________, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early; a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, (5) _________, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. (6)___________. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly (7) _________ towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community (8) __________.

With regard to the development of moral standards in the growing child, (9) ________. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are hypocritical and do not practice what they preach, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure (10) ________, and realize they have been, to some extent, deceived. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' ethics and their morals can be a dangerous disillusion.

The list of phrases and sentences

A. in their degree of strictness or indulgence
B. consistency is very important in parental teaching
C. or without any learning opportunities
D. underlies all psychological treatment
E. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents
F. Learning to wait for things
G. as much as the child's own happiness and well-being
H. when they grow old enough to think for themselves
I. A good home makes this possible
J. the first independent steps

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

☞ **Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10pts)**

Warning on global warning

Global warning could cause drought and possibly famine in China, the source of much of Hong Kong's food, by 2050, a new report predicts. Hong Kong could also be (1) ________ from flooding as sea level rose. The report (2) ________ building sea-walls around low-lying areas such as the new port and airport reclamations. (3) ________ by the world Wide Fund of Nature (WWF), the report, which includes work by members of the Chinese Academic meteorological Sciences, uses the most recent projections on climate change to point to a gloomy (4) ________ for China. By 2050 about 30 to 40 per cent of the country will experience changes in the type of vegetation it (5) ________, with tropical and subtropical forest conditions (6) ________ northward and hot desert conditions rising in the west where currently the desert is temperate, crop-growing areas will expand but any benefit is expected to be negated by increased evaporation of (7) ________, making it too dry to grow crops such as rice. The growing season also is expected to (8) ________, becoming shorter in southern and central China, the mainland's (9) ________. The rapid changes make it (10) ________ that plants could adapt.

1. A. at a loss	B. at risk	C. at it again	D. at random
2. A. comments	B. realizes	C. agrees	D. recommends
3. A. To publish	B. Having published	C. Published	D. Publishing
4. A. outlook	B. perspective	C. view	D. sight
5. A. supports	B. grows	C. raises	D. rises
6. A. running	B. shifting	C. dashing	D. rushing
7. A. land	B. soil	C. moisture	D. humid
8. A. reshape	B. remain	C. rotate	D. alter
9. A. breadwinner	B. breadline	C. breadbasket	D. breadboard
10. A. unforthcoming	B. unlikely	C. unchanged	D. unregulated

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

☞ **Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)**

– I don't think his article deserves (**1. read**) ________
– It was our fault to keep Jane (**2. wait**) ________ so long. We (**3. inform**) ________ her in advance.
– It's no use (**4. ask**) ________ the students (**5. keep**) ________ quiet. They can't help (**6. make**) ________ a noise.
– I would rather you (**7. not / be**) ________ absent from class yesterday.
– Neither industries nor the garbage disposal (**8. account**) ________ for the pollution in this city.
– All the lights are on. You (**9. forget**) ________ (**10. turn**) ________ the lights off before going to bed last night.

☞ **Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)**

Johannes Gutenberg was a pioneer in the use of movable type. When he (**1. begin**) ________ building a printing press in 1436, he (**2. be**) ________ unlikely (**3. realize**) ________ that he (**4. give**) ________ birth to an art form that (**5. take**) ________ center stage in the social and industrial revolutions that followed.

Gutenberg was German, his press was wooden, and the most important aspect of his invention was that it was the first form of printing to use movable type. Although Laurence Koster of Harlem also (**6. lay**) ________ claim to the invention, scholars (**7. generally / accept**) ________ Gutenberg as the father of modern printing. Before Gutenberg, the printing press (**8. use**) ________ (**9. reproduce**) ________ pictures, playing cards, and designs on cloth. Designs (**10. cut**) ________ in wood, stone or metal and transferred to parchment or vellum.

II. WORD FORMS

☞ **Give the correct form of words in brackets (10 pts)**

1. "What if" questions involving ________ are familiar in historical speculations. (FACT)
2. He was definitely ________ when he scored that goal. (SIDE)
3. You won't persuade him to change his mind. His decision is ________ (REVOKE)
4. Are season-ticket ________ dealt here? (NEW)
5. The Ministry of Education and Training decided to organize a (an) ________ footballer championship to create a common playground for all students. (COLLEGE)
6. An alarm sounds when the temperature reaches a ________ level. (DETERMINE)
7. Scarlet, my new neighbor, tends to have intense, ________ friendships. (SPIRIT)
8. It is not surprising that the corporation has established total ________ over its rivals. (SUPREME)
9. He examined the parcel ________ as he had no idea what it could be. (SUSPECT)
10. Each classroom in my school has been ________ with a high-quality projector. (FIT)

☞ **Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box (10 pts)**

way	*excel*	*movable*	*nature*	*precede*
subversive	*precocity*	*subjection*	*demolition*	*breed*

Little queens sweep the board

'Hot-housing' is the technical word for it – but the (1) _________ Polgar sisters from Hungary, who have been zapping the male chess community, certainly don't look like (2) _________ hot-house blossoms.

Judit, 12, who won men's international master status at the (3) _________ age of 11 (three years earlier than Bobby Fischer and Gary Kasparov), and Zsofi, who has just become a women's grandmaster at 13 (another record), started playing chess before they were five, never went to school, were educated by their parents, and now put in five or six hours a day at the board. They seem very natural children. Between (4) _________ in the Duncan Lawrie mixed tournament, which ends today at London's Ecclestone Hotel, they jump up for a gossip or a joke together. Their elder sister Zsuzsa, back in Budapest, is (5) _________ to men's international grandmaster status at the age of 19. The three girls, who will represent Hungary at the Chess Olympiad in Salonika in two weeks' time, have begun to (6)_________ the assumption that, at the top level of world chess, men will always prevail.

Their father, Laszlo, once a lecturer in psychology, now their business manager, wanted to test the hot-housing theory that if you (7) _________ a normally intelligent child to intensive, specialized training in a particular discipline at a very early age, you will produce (8) _________. His claim that his daughters were not endowed by nature with any special intellectual gifts is central to his argument. The girls' mother, Klara, a language teacher, says: 'It's improbable that three children in the same family would all be (9) _________ gifted. They are normal – just like other children, except that they spend more time concentrating on chess. We hope one of them will be world champion one day.'

The Polgar blitz on male dominance has (10)_________ some old physiological and psychoanalytical explanations of women's inferiority in top-level chess, and is likely to encourage other parents to push their daughters. Sooner or later, this should produce a woman world champion.

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

☞ **Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition or particle (10 pts).**

1. These boots can be ordered directly _________ the manufacturers.
2. He escaped by passing himself _________ as a guard.
3. She refused to be a party _________ any violence.
4. Her sense of fun has rubbed _________ on her children.
5. We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are _________ stake.
6. Embarrassment rooted her _________ the spot.
7. The school ran _________ financial trouble when eighty percent of the staff went on strike.
8. Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes _________ her job calmly and efficiently.
9. There should be enough plates to go _________.
10. Hundreds of people turned _________ in the rain to see their favorite pop star.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

☞ **Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them (10 pts)**

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOVE

This week we celebrated Valentine's Day or rather incurable romances and those of us who are a bit soft in the head did! The fourteenth of February always gives everyone who's anyone a chance to cast a few pearls of wisdom before their fellow sufferers about the nature of 'the universal migraine' – love. Francis Farnsworth is the case in point. I'm sure the poor old fellow has a heart of gold but he really does talk a load of rubbish sometimes! His appearance last night on BBC 1's 'Let's Talk It Over' was not exception. He started out by having what I will politely call a difference of opinion with Tania Di Monte, author of 'Tell me the Truth about love'. Ms. Di Monte always expresses the most extraordinary views without any apparent fear of contradiction. Last night she was boldly set out her rules for a perfect relationship when poor old Farnsworth accidentally called her Tina. Tina is of course the name of her ex-husband Darren's second wife and we all know that any mention him – or her – is like a red rag to a bull to Tania. Farnsworth kept apologizing and saying that it had been a slip of the tongue brought about by a momentary loss of concentration, but it took all presenter Greg Lazarre's skills to calm our Tania down again. Francis then started calling her 'darling', which only succeeded in making her even more furious. 'Term of endearing', he stammered as she glared at him. She had been vehemently denying that there was even a grain of truth in rumors about her forthcoming engagement with football star Nick Pérez. Nevertheless, I'm sure it is only a question of time before we see Tania and Nick on the cover of 'Hi There!' celebrating 'the wedding of the century'. If marrying someone like Tania is what happens to you if you're incredibly successful, like Pérez undoubtedly is, I shudder thinking what the price of failure might be!

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

☞ **Fill in each blank with one suitable word (10 pts).**

Can parrots communicate?

Everyone knows that parrots can imitate human speech, but can these birds also understand meaning? Two decades ago, researcher Irene Pepperberg started working with Alex, an African grey parrot, and ever since then, she has been building (1) _________ data on him. Pepperberg, whose recently published book The Alex Studies makes fascinating reading, claims Alex doesn't copy speech but intentionally uses words to get (2) _________ it is that he wants.

In actual (3) _________, some of his cognitive skills are identical to those of a five-year-old child. (4) _________ a child's, Alex's learning has been a steady progression. Early on, he (5) _________ vocalize whether two things were the same or different. Now, he carries out more complex tasks. Presented (6) _________ different-coloured balls and blocks and asked the number of the red blocks, he'll answer correctly. He requests things as well. (7) _________ he ask to sit on your shoulder and you put him (8) _________ else, he'll complain: "Wanna go shoulder."

A few experts remain skeptical, seeing very (9) _________ in Alex's performance beyond learning by association, by means of intensive training. Yet Alex appears to have mastered simple two-way communication. As parrots live for 60 years or more, Alex may surprise (10) _________ all further.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

☞ **Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given. (10 pts)**

1. I rarely sleep in the afternoon.
   → I'm not in ....
2. It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.
   → Not for ....
3. It seems that no one predicted the correct result.
   → No one ....
4. My grandfather had completely forgotten that he phoned me last night.
   → My grandfather didn't have ....
5. I was not well enough to play football that day.
   → I didn't feel ....
6. Laura was faced by a lot of problems during her childhood. (**contend**)
   → Laura had a ....
7. It is usual for young children to ask a lot of questions. (**apt**)
   → Young children..
8. David felt uncomfortable in front of all those people. (**ill**)
   → David seemed really ....
9. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press. (**scorn**)
   → The press..
10. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled. (**hair**)
   → When they broke the news ....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP HỒ CHÍ MINH

PHẦN A: TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

	A	B	C	D
1.	A. kerosene	B. tinsel	C. pessimism	D. mussel
2.	A. considerate	B. candidate	C. associate	D. adequate
3.	A. scowl	B. frown	C. sprout	D. dough
4.	A. bombard	B. discard	C. mustard	D. retard
5.	A. intellectual	B. situation	C. digestion	D. Greenwich

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

	A	B	C	D
6.	A. mischievous	B. miscellaneous	C. intimacy	D. veterinary
7.	A. infamous	B. inventory	C. negligence	D. congenial
8.	A. impotent	B. ignorant	C. admirable	D. affidavit
9.	A. primate	B. asset	C. innate	D. preface
10.	A. monetary	B. paralysis	C. protagonist	D. analogous

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

11. Stephen really lost his _____ when his dental appointment was cancelled yet again.
    A. head B. voice C. calm D. rag
12. Don't take it as _______ that you'll be promoted in your job; other colleagues stand a good chance too.
    A. fixed B. standard C. read D. word
13. The weekend is over, so tomorrow morning it's back to the _______.
    A. grind B. labour C. drudgery D. toil
14. Looking after a house, four children, a lazy husband and two dogs is real _______.
    A. labour B. drudgery C. toil D. grind
15. The experimental play was only a _______ success, which disappointed the playwright.
    A. local B. qualified C. reserved D. cautious
16. It takes time to get a financial system up and _______ after the introduction of a new currency.
    A. walking B. proceeding C. running D. going
17. The professor's _______ theory is that singing preceded speech.
    A. fancied B. fond C. pet D. preferable
18. If he tries to _______ ignorance as his excuse, just tell him we've got a copy of the authorisation with his signature on it.
    A. defend B. plead C. pretend D. protest
19. We were working overtime to cope with a sudden _____ in demand.
    A. boost B. impetus C. surge D. thrust
20. The confidence trickster _______ the old lady out of her life savings.
    A. deceived B. misled C. robbed D. swindled
21. The door hinges had all been oiled to stop them _______.
    A. Squeaking B. screeching C. shrieking D. squealing
22. You should _______ at least three days for the journey.
    A. Expect B. permit C. accept D. allow
23. Few people can do creative work unless they are in the right _______ of mind.
    A. frame B. trend C. attitude D. tendency
24. All the applicants for the post are thoroughly _______ for their suitability.
    A. Searched B. investigated C. vetted D. scrutinized
25. "I think we ought to see the rest of the exhibition as quickly as we can, _______ that it closes in half an hour."
    A. Granted B. assuming C. given D. knowing
26. Ellen decided that election to the local council would provide a _______ to a career in national politics.
    A. Springboard B. turning-point C. milestone D. highway
27. I was _______ in the book I was reading and didn't hear the phone.
    A. Distracted B. submerged C. gripped D. engrossed
28. It is very important to check the _______ print in any contract.
    A. Little B. tiny C. small D. minute

29. The sky darkened and there was a distant ________ of thunder

A. clap B. clang C. groan D. flash

30. A common cause of ________ is the use of untreated water in the prepararion of foods, which is quite common in certain underdeveloped countries

A. displeasure B. malnutrition C. eupepsia D. dysentery

III. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1:

In the course of history, human inventions have dramatically increased the average amount of energy available for use **for each person**. Primitive people in cold regions burned animal dung to heat their caves, cook food, and drive off animals by fire. The first step toward the developing of more efficient fuels was taken when people discovered that they could use vegetable oils and animal fats **in lieu** of gathered or cut wood. Charcoal gave off a more intensive heat than wood and was more easily obtainable than organic fats. The Greeks first began to use coal for metal smelting in the 4th century, but it did not come into extensive use until the Industrial Revolution.

In the 1700s, at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, most energy used in the United States and other nations undergoing industrialization was obtained from perpetual and renewable sources, such as wood, water streams, domesticated animal labour, and wind. These were predominantly locally available supplies. By mid-1800s, 91 percent of all commercial energy consumed in the United States and European countries was obtained from wood. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, coal became a major energy source and replaced wood in industrializing countries. Although in most regions and climate zones wood was more readily accessible than coal, the latter represents a more concentrated source of energy. In 1910, natural gas and oil firmly replaced coal as the main source of fuel because they are lighter and, therefore, cheaper to transport. They burned more cleanly than coal and polluted less. Unlike coal, oil could be refined to manufacture liquid fuels for vehicles, a very important consideration in the early 1900s, when automobiles arrived on the scene.

By 1984, non-renewable fossil fuels, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, provided over 82 percent of the commercial and industrial energy used in the world. Small amounts of energy were derived from nuclear fission, and the remaining 16 percent came from burning direct perpetual and renewable fuels, such as biomass. Between 1700 and 1986, a large number of countries shifted from the use of energy from local sources to a centralized generation of hydropower and solar energy converted to electricity. The energy derived from non-renewable fossil fuels has been increasingly produced in one location and transported to another, as in the case with most automobile fuels. In countries with private, rather than public transportation, the age of non-renewable fuels has created a dependency on a finite resource that will have to be replaced.

Alternative fuel sources are numerous, and shale oil and hydrocarbons are just two examples. The extraction of shale oil from large deposits in Asian and European regions has proven to be labour consuming and costly. The resulting product is sulfur- and nitrogen rich, and large-scale extractions are presently **prohibitive**. Similarly, the extraction of hydrocarbons from tar sands in Alberta and Utah is complex. Semi-solid hydrocarbons cannot be easily separated from the sandstone and limestone that carry them, and modern technology is not sufficiently versatile for a large-scale removal of the material. However, both sources of fuel may eventually be needed as petroleum prices continue to rise and limitations in fossil fuel availability make alternative deposits more attractive.

31. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. applications of various fuels B. natural resources and fossil fuels
C. a history of energy use D. a historical overview of energy rates

32. The phrase "**for each person**" is closest in meaning to

A. per capita B. per household C. per family D. per one

33. It can be inferred from the first passage that

A. coal mining was essential for primitive peoples
B. the Greeks used coal in industrial production
C. the development of efficient fuels was a gradual process
D. the discovery of efficient fuels was mostly accidental

34. The phrase "**in lieu**" is closest in meaning to

A. in spite B. in place C. in every way D. in charge

35. The author implies that in the 1700s, sources of energy were

A. used for commercial purposes B. used in various combinations
C. not derived from mineral deposits D. not always easy to locate

36. According to the passage, what was the greatest advantage of oil as fuel?

A. It was a concentrated source of energy
B. It was lighter and cheaper than coal
C. It replaced wood and coal and reduced pollution
D. It could be converted to automobile fuel

37. According to the passage, the sources of fossil fuels will have to be replaced because

A. they need to be transported B. they are not efficient
C. their use is centralized D. their supply is limited

38. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 20th century, energy was obtained primarily from

A. fossil fuels B. nuclear fission
C. hydraulic and solar sources D. burning biomass

39. The author implies that alternative sources of fuel are currently

A. being explored B. being used for consumption
C. available in few locations D. examined on a large scale

40. The word "**prohibitive**" is closest in meaning to

A. prohibited B. provided C. too expensive D. too expedient

PASSAGE 2

A fold culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is **homogeneous** in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed rituals. Order is maintained through sanctions based in the

religion or family, and interpersonal relationships are strong. Tradition is paramount, and change comes infrequently and slowly. There is relatively little division of labor into specialized duties. Rather, each person is expected to perform a great variety of tasks, though duties may differ between the sexes. Most goods are handmade, and a subsistence economy prevails. Individualism is weakly developed in folk cultures, as are social classes. Unaltered folk cultures no longer exist in industrialized countries such as the United States and Canada. Perhaps the nearest modern equivalent in Anglo--America is the Amish, a German American farming sect that **largely** **renounces** the products and labor saving devices of the industrial age. In Amish areas, horse-drawn buggies till serve as a local transportation device, and the faithful are not permitted to own automobiles. The Amish's central religious concept of Demut, "humility", clearly reflects the weakness of individualism and social class so typical of folk cultures, and there is a corresponding strength of Amish group identity. Rarely do the Amish marry outside their sect. The religion, a variety of the Mennonite faith, provides the principal mechanism for maintaining order.

By contrast, a popular culture is a large heterogeneous group, often highly individualistic and constantly changing. Relationships tend to be impersonal, and a pronounced division of labor exists, leading to the establishment of many specialized professions. Secular institutions, of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy **prevails**. Because of these contrasts, "popular" may be viewed as clearly different from "folk".

The popular is replacing the folk in industrialized countries and in many developing nations, Folk-made objects give way to their popular equivalent, usually because the popular item is more quickly or cheaply produced, is easier or time saving to use, or lends more prestige to the owner.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Two decades in modern society
B. The influence of industrial technology
C. The characteristics of "folk" and "popular" societies
D. The specialization of labor in Canada and the United States

42. The word "homogeneous" is closest in meaning to
A. uniform B. general C. primitive D. traditional

43. Which of the following is typical of folk cultures?
A. There is a money-based economy.
B. Social change occurs slowly.
C. Contact with other cultures is encourageD.
D. Each person develops one specialized skill.

44. What does the author imply about the United States and Canada?
A. They value folk cultures. B. They have no social classes.
C. They have popular cultures. D. They do not value individualism.

45. The phrase "largely renounces" is closest in meaning to
A. generally rejects B. greatly modifies
C. loudly declares D. often criticizes

46. What is the main source of order in Amish society?
A. The government B. The economy
C. The clan structure D. The religion

47. Which of the following statements about Amish beliefs does the passage support?
A. A variety of religious practices is tolerateD.
B. Individualism and competition are important.
C. Pre-modern technology is preferreD.
D. People are defined according to their class.

48. Which of the following would probably <u>NOT</u> be found in a folk culture?
A. A carpenter B. A farmer C. A weaver D. A banker

49. The word "prevails" is closest in meaning to
A. dominates B. provides C. develops D. invests

50. Which of following is <u>NOT</u> given as a reason why folk-made objects are replaced by mass-produced objects?
A. cost B. prestige C. quality D. convenience

IV. GUIDED CLOZE:

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each blank (10 pts).

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S EVE

In Europe, Midsummer Night's Eve, also known as St John's Eve, occurs on June 23rd. It originates from the pagan celebrations of the summer solstice which were held on June 21st. On that night throughout Europe bonfires were lit along hillsides to (51) ____ the shortest night of the year. It must have looked as if some kind of violent insurrection was taking place down the coast of Scotland and England, but these signal fires in fact had a very important purpose. Bones of farm animals (52) ____ the previous autumn were burned and, when the fires had gone out, the remaining ash was put to good use: it was spread on the fields to enrich the land and (53) ____ a good harvest. The word 'bonfire' is (54) ____ from 'bone fire'.

In Brazil too St John's Eve means bonfires and fireworks. Another quaint tradition involves the (55) ____ of small paper hot-air balloons, although they are prohibited by law in the cities because of the fire (56) ____. Bonfires mark the beginning of spring rather than the summer in Sweden and are lit on the last night of April. In the Swedish Midsummer's Eve ceremony, held on June 24th, a large pole, decorated with flowers and leaves, is placed in the ground.

Thistles also have a (57) ____ role in the celebration of Midsummer's Night in Europe. In the past they were thought to (58) ____ witches. The pretty, prickly plant was nailed over barn doors and used in wreaths, the circular shape being a (59) ____ of the turning of the seasons. Wheels laced with straw and soaked in pitch were lit from the bonfires and then rolled down hills.

There is less risk of fire in a tradition common to many Slavic countries. Young women and girls float little baskets of flowers and lighted candles down streams. Local boys swim out to (60) ____ a basket, find the girl it belongs to and claim a dance at the town's Midsummer's Eve Party.

51. A. celebrate	B. honour	C. commemorate	D. commiserate
52. A. revived	B. assassinated	C. slaughtered	D. sacrificed
53. A. assure	B. safeguard	C. ensure	D. endanger
54. A. derived	B. developed	C. evolved	D. decayed
55. A. landing	B. launching	C. propelling	D. ejecting
56. A. certainty	B. peril	C. jeopardy	D. hazard
57. A. decisive	B. serious	C. trivial	D. significant
58. A. deflect	B. ward off	C. attract	D. avert
59. A. sign	B. password	C. logo	D. symbol
60. A. salvage	B. rescue	C. set free	D. liberate

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. Supply each blank with the correct tense / form of the verb (20 pts).

- Hello! You (1) (be) ....Helen. I'm Peter's brother, George.
- We (2) (help) .... but you didn't tell us that you were in trouble.
- For some years now Samantha (3) (believe).................... strongly in reincarnation and (4) (try) ....to persuade her friends to come round to her way of thinking but they (5) (still/ not / onvince)........................
- You (6) (be) ....sure the answer (7) (be) ....what it (8) (be)................? In my opinion, it isn't right. Surely you (9) (forget) ....(10) (include) .... something essential?

II. Supply each blank with ONE correct preposition/adverb particle (20 pts).

1. He says he's feeling a bit ______ colour today.
2. ______ regard to your request, I'm afraid there's nothing I can do about it.
3. She wasn't allowed in the cinema because she was ______ age.
4. The castaways were stranded ______ an island for nearly a week.
5. He is a solicitor ______ profession.
6. This coat was ______ a sale when I bought it so it was very cheap.
7. He is ______ arrears with his loan repayments.
8. I will lend you the money ______ condition that you pay it back within the month.
9. Strawberries are only ______ season in May and June.
10. He is an expert ______ name only; he actually knows very little about the subject.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each gap with One suitable word. (10pts)

CHANGING CITIES

What will the city of the future look like? This question has been asked so many times over the past 500 years - and answered inconsequentially an equal (1) ______ of times - that we can be sure of one thing (2) ______: no one can predict with any (3) ______ of accuracy how cities will look 50 or 500 years from now.

The reason is simple. Cities change continually. In the last fifty years they have changed so rapidly that the oldest residents will remember a time when their city seemed to belong not just to another era (4) ______ to a different dimension.

(5) ______ is true both of planned and unplanned cities. Planned cities such as New York and Paris, which are closely organised on a grid or diagram of streets and avenues, have effectively burst at the (6) ______ this century, (7) ______ unplanned cities such as London, Tokyo and Los Angeles have grown just (8) ______ dramatically. Although their centres might remain (9) ______ as they were many years ago, their suburbs have spread like the tentacles of an octopus.

Some economists argue that expansion is a sign of a healthy economy and that expanding cities are (10) ______ that attract international investment.

IV. WORD FORMATION

stand	*delicate*	*dine*	*expose*	*terror*	*occur*
defend	*depend*	*welcome*	*complicate*		

POISONOUS SEALIFE

One of the most lethal poisons on Earth, ten thousand times more deadly than cyanide, is tetrodotoxin, more concisely known as TTX. Its potency is well known in East Asia, where it regularly kills (11) ______ who have braved the capricious (12) ______ known as fugo or puffer fish.

This toxin has a (13) ______ method of operation: twenty-five minutes after (14) ______, it begins to paralyze its victims, leaving the victim fully aware of what is happening. Death usually results, within hours, from suffocation or heart failure.

There is no known antidote. If lucky patients can (15) ______ the symptoms for twenty-four hours, they usually recover without further (16) ______. It is no ordinary poison. What is strange about its (17) ______ is that it is found in such a wide range of creatures, from algae to angelfish spanning entire kingdoms of life. It is rather unlikely that such an unusual toxin evolved (18) ______ in so many unrelated animals.

Marine biologists have discovered that the poison is produced by bacteria living in the gut of its host. The best explanation is that a symbiotic relationship exists between host and the not (19) ______ guest, where microbes exchange poison for nutrients, providing a valuable (20) ______ weapon for its host.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: Rewrite these sentences. (20pts)

1. The students are a bit tired and lifeless now, but after a nap they'll be energetic again. (BEANS)
   The students ______________________
2. Tam likes to be his own boss. He never agrees to be treated less importantly than anyone else. (FIDDLE)
   Tam ______________________
3. When the old man died, his greedy children fought very fiercely over his will. (NAIL)
   ____
4. My uncle did not suffer from his experience. (NONE)
   My uncle was ______________________
5. The address that Peter sent the parcel to does not exist. (SUCH)
   There ______________________

6. Smith was about to blurt out my secret when I attracted his attention. (EYE)
Had ______________________________

7. The standard of her homework is no longer acceptable. (SCRATCH)
Recently, her homework ______________________________

8. When they broke the news, she stayed perfectly calm and controlled. (HAIR)
____

9. David feels uncomfortable in front of all those people. (ILL)
David seems really ______________________________

10. I promised him that the situation wouldn't be repeated in the future. (WORD)
I ______________________________ of the situation in the future.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (10pts)

Jazz, from its early roots in slave spirits and the marching bands of New Orleans, had developed into the predominantly American musical style by the 1930s. In this era, jazz musicians played a lush, orchestrated style known as swing. Played in large assembly, also called big bands, swing filled the dance halls and nightclubs. Jazz, once considered risqué, was made more accessible to masses with the vibrant, swinging sounds of these big bands. Then came bebop in the mid-1940s, jazz musicians strayed away from the swing style and developed a more improvisational method of playing known as bebop. Jazz was transformed from popular music to elite art form.

The soloists in the big bands improvised from the melody. The young musicians who ushered in bebop, notable trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and saxophonist Charlie Parker, expanding on the improvisational elements of the big bands. They played with advanced harmonies, changed chord structures, and made chord substitutes. These young musicians got their starts with the leading big bands of the day, but during World War II-as older musicians were drafted and dance halls made cutback--they started to play together in smaller groups.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN ĐẠI NGHĨA – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

1. A. sweet B. suite C. suit D. wheat
2. A. inversion B. immersion C. supervision D. conversion
3. A. warranty B. wasabi C. wallop D. wander
4. A. sanctuary B. manky C. sanguine D. redundant
5. A. perpetuate B. primate C. certificate D. conciliate

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

6. A. prodigy B. biotech C. persistent D. eloquence
7. A. conquest B. duet C. parade D. deadweight
8. A. asymmetric B. respiratory C. expertise D. irremediable
9. A. therapeutic B. conscientious C. fanaticism D. irremediable
10. A. hypocrisy B. cynicism C. paralysis D. predestined

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each blank.

11. You can't believe a word that woman says – she is a ______ liar.
A. dedicated B. devoted C. committed D. compulsive

12. There can be no ______ fixes or magic solutions to the problem of unemployment.
A. fast B speedy C. quick D. sudden

13. When you come down the hill, do drive slowly because it is not ______ obvious where the turning is.
A. immediately B. directly C. instantaneously D. quite

14. At her trial in 1431 Joan of Arc was accused of being in ______ with the devil.
A. cooperation B. association C. league D. conjunction

15. The flights are full at the moment, so you'll have to ______.
A. run a stroke of luck B. get a better luck
C. be down on your luck D. take pot luck

16. I heard ______ that Jack has been dropped from the basketball team.
A. in the woods B. on the grapevine
C. under your feet D. on the olive branch

17. Jane really ______ it on thick when she told the boss that she was not feeling very well. Unfortunately for her, he realized immediately that she just wanted the afternoon off.
A. put B. spread C. laid D. painted

18. I have not got the foggiest ______ why he left so suddenly. He did not give a reason.
A. opinion B. idea C. notion D. thought

19. Many habitats change ______ the types of plants and animals that live there.
A. with respect to B. in respect for C. as for D. as against

20. Unfortunately some really ill animals have to be ______ by our center.
A. put down B. turned over C. passed away D. taken out

21. John first dabbled ______ buying old maps for his collection.
A. in B. on C. at D. for

22. It's a matter of urgency to put right at once but nothing suitable ______ to mind.
A. returns B. emerges C. sprouts D. springs

23. I drove 200 miles to the concert, only ______ that I had gone on the wrong day.
A. finding B. to find C. found D. to be finding

24. I wish I ______ a famous astronaut in the not-too-distant future.
A. would be B. will be C. were to be D. am going to be

25. He was already worried lest she ______ someone what had happened.
A. had been telling B. might have told C. should tell D. could tell

26. The collapse of tin prices in the 1980s destroyed the tin-mining industry, ______ former employees have since turned in desperation to growing coca.
A. all of whom B. none of their C. several of its D. many of whose

27. Nick ______ passwords, but using IE instead of Firefox cured the problem!
A. was forever losing B. was always lost C. is losing D. constantly lost

28. I would never have entered the woods so lightly _____ I was trespassing on his domain.

A. did I know B. for all I knew C. I had known D. had I known

29. I'd sooner you _____ badly in the last exam.

A. didn't done B. hadn't done

C. couldn't do D. wouldn't have done

30. I think Candy _____ the prize if she plays this well during the competition.

A. is in for winning B. is bound to win

C. may as well win D. is set for winning

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE A:

Newspaper publishers in the United States have long been enthusiastic users and distributors of weather maps. Although some newspapers that had carried the United States Weather Bureau's national weather map in 1912 dropped it once the novelty had passed, many continued to print the daily weather chart provided by their local forecasting office. In the 1930's, when interest in aviation and progress in air-mass analysis made weather patterns more newsworthy, additional newspapers started or **resumed** the daily weather map. In 1935, The Associated Press (AP) news service inaugurated its WirePhoto network and offered subscribing newspapers morning and afternoon weather maps redrafted by the AP's Washington, B.C., office from charts provided by the government agency. Another news service, United Press International (UPI), developed a competing photowire network and also provided timely weather maps for both morning and afternoon newspapers. After the United States government launched a series of weather satellites in 1966, both the AP and UPI offered cloud-cover photos obtained from the Weather Bureau.

In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the weather map became an essential ingredient in the redesign of the American newspaper. News publishers, threatened by increased competition from television for readers' attention, sought to package the news more conveniently and attractively. In 1982, many publishers felt threatened by the new USA Today, a national daily newspaper that used a page-wide, full-color weather map as its key design element. That the weather map in USA today did not include information about weather fronts and pressures **attests to** the largely symbolic role it played. Nonetheless, competing local and metropolitan newspapers responded in a variety of ways. Most substituted full-color temperature maps for the standard weather maps, while **others** dropped the comparatively **drab** satellite photos or added regional forecast maps with pictorial symbols to indicate rainy, snowy, cloudy, or clear Conditions. A few newspapers, notably The New York Times, adopted a highly informative yet less visually **prominent** weather map that was specially designed to explain an important recent or imminent weather event. **Ironically**, a newspaper's richest, most instructive weather maps often are comparatively small and inconspicuous.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The differences between government and newspaper weather forecasting in the United States.

B. The history of publishing weather maps in United States newspapers

C. A comparison of regional and national weather reporting in the United States.

D. Information that forms the basis for weather forecasting in the United States

32. The word "**resumed**" in line 5 is closest in meaning to

A. began again B. held back C. thought over D. referred to

33. According to the passage, one important reason why newspapers printed daily weather maps during the first half of the twentieth century was

A. the progress in printing technology.

B. a growing interest in air transportation.

C. a change in atmospheric conditions.

D. the improvement of weather forecasting techniques.

34. What regular service did The Associated Press and United Press International begin to offer subscribing newspapers in the 1930's?

A. A new system of weather forecasting B. An air-mass analysis

C. Twice daily weather maps D. Cloud-cover photographs

35. The phrase "**attests to**" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

A. makes up for B. combines with

C. interferes with D. gives evidence of

36. The word "**others**" in line 19 refers to

A. newspapers B. ways C. temperature maps D. weather maps

37. The word "**drab**" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

A. precise B. poor C. simple D. dull

38. In contrast to the weather maps of USA Today, weather maps in The New York Times tended to be

A. printed in foil color. B. included for symbolic reasons.

C. easily understood by the readers. D. filled with detailed information.

39. The word "**prominent**" in line 21 is closest in meaning to

A. complex B. noticeable C. appealing D. perfect

40. The author uses the term "**Ironically**" in line 22 to indicate that a weather map's appearance

A. is not important to newspaper publishers.

B. does not always indicate how much information it provides.

C. reflects how informative a newspaper can be.

D. often can improve newspaper sales.

PASSAGE B:

Our perception of the Arctic region is that its distance from industrial centers keeps it pristine and clear from the impact of pollution. However, through a process known as transboundary pollution, the Arctic is the recipient of contaminants whose sources are thousands of miles away. Large quantities of pollutants pour into our atmosphere, as well as our lakes, rivers, and oceans on a daily basis. In the last 20 years, scientists

have detected an increasing variety of toxic contaminants in the North, including pesticides from agriculture, chemicals and heavy metals from industry, and even radioactive fall-out from Chernobyl. These are substances that have invaded ecosystems virtually worldwide, but they are especially worrisome in the Arctic.

Originally, Arctic contamination was largely blamed on chemical leaks, and these leaks were thought to be "small and localized." The consensus now is that pollutants from around the world are being carried north by rivers, ocean currents, and atmospheric circulation. Due to extreme conditions in the Arctic, including reduced sunlight, extensive ice cover and cold temperatures, contaminants break down much more slowly than in warmer climates. Contaminants can also become highly concentrated due to their significantly lengthened life span in the Arctic.

Problems of spring run-off into coastal waters during the growth period of marine life are of critical concern. Spring algae blooms easily, absorbing the concentrated contaminants released by spring melting. These algae are in turn eaten by zooplankton and a wide variety of marine life. The accumulation of these contaminants increases with each step of the food chain or web and can potentially affect northerners who eat marine mammals near the top of the food chain. Pollutants respect no borders; transboundary pollution is the movement of contaminants across political borders, whether by air, rivers, or ocean currents. The eight circumpolar nations, led by the Finnish Initiative of 1989, established the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) in which participants have agreed to develop an Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP). AMAP establishes an international scientific network to monitor the current condition of the Arctic with respect to specific contaminants. This monitoring program is extremely important because it will give a scientific basis for understanding the scope of the problem.

In the 1950's, pilots traveling on weather reconnaissance flights in the Canadian high Arctic reported seeing bands of haze in the springtime in the Arctic region. It was during this time that the term "Arctic haze" was first used, referring to this smog of unknown origin. But it was not until 1972, that Dr. Glenn Shaw of the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska first put forth ideas of the nature and long-range origin of Arctic haze. The idea that the source was long range was very difficult for many to support. Each winter, cold, dense air settles over the Arctic. In the darkness, the Arctic seems to become more and more polluted by a buildup of mid-latitude emissions from fossil fuel combustion, smelting and other industrial processes. By late winter, the Arctic is covered by a layer of this haze the size of the continent of Africa. When the spring light arrives in the Arctic, there is a smog-like haze, which makes the region, at times, looks like pollution over such cities as Los Angeles.

This polluted air is a well-known and well-characterized feature of the late winter Arctic environment. In the North American Arctic, episodes of brown or black snow have been traced to continental storm tracks that deliver gaseous and particulate-associated contaminants from Asian deserts and agricultural areas. It is now known that the contaminants originate largely from Europe and Asia.

Arctic haze has been studied most extensively in Point Barrow, Alaska, across the Canadian Arctic and in Svalbard (Norway). Evidence from ice cores

drilled from the ice sheet of Greenland indicates that these haze particles were not always present in the Arctic, but began to appear only in the last century. The Arctic haze particles appear to be similar to smog particles observed in industrial areas farther south, consisting mostly of sulfates mixed with particles of carbon. It is believed the particles are formed when gaseous sulfur dioxide produced by burning sulfur-bearing coal is irradiated by sunlight and oxidized to sulfate, a process catalyzed by trace elements in the air. These sulfate particles or droplets of sulfuric acid quickly capture the carbon particles, which are also floating in the air. Pure sulfate particles or droplets are colourless, so it is believed the darkness of the haze is caused by the mixed-in carbon particles.

The impact of the haze on Arctic ecosystems, as well as the global environment, has not been adequately researched. The pollutants have only been studied in their aerosol form over the Arctic. However, little is known about what eventually happens to them. It is known that they are removed somehow. There is a good degree of likelihood that the contaminants end up in the ocean, likely into the North Atlantic, the Norwegian Sea and possibly the Bering Sea - all three very important fisheries.

Currently, the major issue among researchers is to understand the impact of Arctic haze on global climate change. The contaminants absorb sunlight and, in turn, heat up the atmosphere. The global impact of this is currently unknown but the implications are quite powerful.

Questions 41 – 44

Read the passage about alternative farming methods in Oregon again and look at the statements below.

Next to the statements **41 - 44** write:

TRUE *if the statement is true*
FALSE *if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN *if the information is not given in the advertisement*

41. Industry in the Arctic has increased over the last 20 years.
42. Pollution absorbed by arctic algae can eventually affect humans.
43. Evidence that this smog has only occurred in the 20th Century has been found in the ice on the polar ice cap.
44. Research has shown that aerosol arctic pollutants remain the air indefinitely.

Questions 45 – 50

Complete the summary relating to Arctic Haze below.
Choose your answers from the words / phrases given below the summary.
NB There are more words than spaces, so you will not use them at all.

Example — *Answer*

___________ that the origins of spring, arctic haze, first seen over the ice cap... — **Theories**

(eg) ______________ that the origins of spring, arctic haze, first seen over the ice cap in the 1950s, came from far away were at first not (45) ______________. This haze is a smog formed in the dark, arctic winter by pollution delivered to the Arctic by storms (46) ______________ in Europe and Asia. It is known to be a recent phenomenon as proof from (47) ______________ shows it only starting to occur in the 20th Century. The smog consists of sulphates and carbon, the latter creating the (48) ______________ of the haze. Due to lack of research, the final destination of the pollution is unknown but it probably ends up in the (49) ______________ and therefore into the food chain. Scientists are presently more worried about the (50) ______________ effect it has on climate change.

burning	**terrible**	**ice cores**	**valid**	**certain**
originating	**sea**	**destroying**	**theories**	**unknown**
agriculture	**decided**	**bird life**	**dissipating**	**accepted**
gases	**darkness**	**air**	**density**	

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Reading the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOVE

This week we celebrated Valentine's Day or rather (51)_______ romantics and those of us who are a bit soft in the head did! The fourteenth of February always gives everyone who's anyone a chance to cast a few pearls of (52)_______ before their fellow sufferers about the nature of 'the universal migraine' – love. Francis Farnsworth is a case in point. I'm sure the poor old fellow has a heart of gold but he really does talk a (53)_______ of rubbish sometimes! His appearance last night on BBC 1's 'Let's Talk It Over' was no exception. He started of by having what I will politely call a difference of opinion with Tania Di Monte, author of 'Tell me the Truth about love'. Ms. Di Monte always expresses the most extraordinary views without any apparent (54)_______ of contradiction. Last night she was boldly setting out her rules for a perfect relationship when poor old Farnsworth accidentally called her Tina. Tina is of course the name of her ex-husband Darren's second wife and we all know that any mention him – or her – is like (55)_______ to Tania. Farnsworth kept apologizing and saying that it had been a slip of the (56) _______ brought about by a momentary (57)_______ of concentration, but it took all presenter Greg Lazarre's skills to calm our Tania down again. Francis then started calling her 'darling', which only succeeded in making her even more furious. '(58)_______ of endearment', he stammered as she glared at him. She had been vehemently denying that there was even a (59)_______ of truth in rumours about her forthcoming engagement to football star Nick Pérez. Nevertheless, I'm sure it is only a(n) (60)_______ of time before we see Tania and Nick on the cover of 'Hi There!' celebrating 'the wedding of the century'. If marrying someone like Tania is what happens to you if you're incredibly successful, as Pérez undoubtedly is, I shudder to think what the price of failure might be!

51. A. insufferable	B. untreatable	C. incurable	D. unrecoverable
52.A. knowledge	B. wisdom	C. intelligence	D. sense
53.A. mould	B. load	C. pile	D. stack
54.A. worry	B. anxiety	C. concern	D. fear
55.A. a bull in a China shop		B. the bull by the horns	
C. a red rag to a bull		D. a bull market	
56. A. pen	B. tounge	C. mouth	D. teeth
57.A. lapse	B. error	C. mistake	D. slip
58.A. Expression	B. Idiom	C. Term	D. Phrase
59.A. grain	B. fragment	C. particle	D. pellet
60.A. issue	B. question	C. problem	D. topic

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct tenses or forms.

When Roger Bannister first ran the mile in less than four minutes on May 6, 1954, he (1) (break) _________ a barrier which (2) (now, cross) _________ hundreds of times. Similarly, in other athletic events the limits of the possible continue (3) (push) _________ back as record after record is broken.

In a less spectacular way, everyday skills such as riding bicycles seem (4) (become) _________ easier to pick up, with many children (5) (learn) _________ younger and faster than their grandparents did. And recent studies have shown that average performance in intelligence tests (6) (also, improve) _________. Since the war, the average IQ score of American children (7) (rise) _________ by about 1 point every three years, and even faster increases have occurred in Japan.

There are many possible reasons for these effects, such as better nutrition, (8) (improve) _________ teaching methods, greater availability of facilities and so on. But there may be an important underlying factor which (9) (so far, ignore) _________, namely an inherent tendency for past experience to influence present performance through a kind of collective memory to which everyone (10) (have) _________ potential access.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Complete the following sentences using the verbs given. You have to use the correct tenses of the verbs and the appropriate particles.

A murder has been committed in the village of Langdon. The corpse has been found by the river in such a battered state that a young policeman had keeled (1)_____ at the sight of it. Since the police had not yet caught the murderer, the villagers were getting nervous and angry. Although the local police had subjected several people (2)_____ lengthy interviews, and although they had been snowed (3)_____ by information and suggestions from the public, they still had not identified the killer. They had sifted (4)_____ a lot of the information which they had acquired. They had even keyed (5)_____ a lot of it, in case computerized records could reveal that the murder was similar to another one which had been committed elsewhere in

the country. The police were irritated by the fact that the several members of the press tagged (6)_____ wherever they went, anxious for the police to gen them (7-a)_____ immediately (7-b)_____ any new developments. Because the local police were not very experienced in murder investigations, the authorities had asked a senior police officer from the city to take (8)_____ the enquiry although the local force had not really wanted a stranger to horn it (9)_____ their investigation. In the end, the new officer did no better than the locals even though more evidence was considered. After some time he succeed in narrowing (10)_____ the list of suspects, but the police never succeed in gathering enough evidence to charge anyone.

III. WORD FORM

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. So _______ was her passion for coin collecting that it wouldn't run in her blood. **(live)**
2. That the referee __________ such a spectacular goal met with public opposition. **(allow)**
3. The candidate made a(n) _____ speech that incensed all those who heard it. **(flame)**
4. _____ beautiful, Hue, the former capital of Vietnam, is steeped in history. **(Breathe)**
5. Even a pilot with _________ judgment can be surprised by sudden changes in the weather. **(error)**
6. The reckless driver was imprisoned due to his ______ of the traffic law. **(observe)**
7. The room was _____________ disorganized. **(chaos)**
8. David and Jane are basically _____________ from here, so it'll take about the same time to get to either of them. **(distance)**
9. It's astonishing that these criminals are free to walk the streets with _________. **(punish)**
10. The prisoners have been held _________ for eighteen years. **(communication)**

IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION

Identify 10 mistakes in the following passage and correct them.

If there is one characteristic of British work in the arts that seems to stand out is its shortage of identification with wider intellectual trends. Playwrights and directors can be left-wing in their political look-out, but the plays they produce rarely convey a straightforward message. The same is largely true of British novelists and poets. Their writing is naturalistic and is not connected to particular intellectual movements. The theatre had always been very strong in Britain, especially in London. The country's most successful playwrights are those who explore the darker side of the personality and of personal relationships. In contrast, the cinema in Britain is often regarded as not quite part of the arts in all, it is simply entertainment. Britain is unique between the large European countries in giving mostly no financial help to their film industry. Classical music is also a minority interest. British seem disinterested in high education, they watch lots of television, but are enthusiastic readers. The vast majority of books reading in Britain are not classified as serious literature.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank in the following passage with ONE suitable word to make a meaningful passage.

In many countries of Europe there has been a steady drift of people away from villages to large cities. These people, many of whom have grown up in great poverty and deprivation, hope to improve their standard of (1) _____ and see the metropolis as the solution to all their problems. In many ways, they find what they are looking for. Large cities do offer a huge number of facilities, (2) ____ which better education, better health care and improved housing are perhaps the most important. Large companies and factories, the vast (3) ____ of which pride themselves on looking after the interests of their employees, also open up any (4) _____ of career opportunities for those willing to work hard. Inevitably, however, (5) ____ comes a time when people begin to long for the simplicity of the village or small town.

Traffic problems and pollution, both of which affect most large cities today, cause the most unhappiness. For people to whom fresh air, unpolluted water and beautiful countryside are distant – (6) ______ nonetheless painful clear – memories of a previous, peaceful life in a village, the situation must at (7) ______ be unbearable. The pressure of overpopulation has meant that, in the last thirty or forty years, thousands (8) _____ thousands of new flats have been built, often with (9) _____ regard to architectural beauty and the surrounding countryside has all (10) _____ disappeared in many cases. It is no longer such an easy matter to escape the noise and turmoil of the streets and find a field or a forest where the children can play in safety.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. You MUST NOT change the given words in any way.

A. Structures:

1. He seems to find the way Mimi behaves more a source of amusement than embarrassment.
   → Far from ______________________________ amused by it.
2. It was not until five years had elapsed that the whole truth about the murder came out.
   → Not for ______________________________
3. The only reason why she got promotion is that she's very competent.
   → Were it ______________________________.
4. There is grave concern about confirmed cases of cholera that originated in the makeshift shelters.
   → Of ______________________________

B. Idiomatic expressions and collocation:

5. She gets bored quickly at parties because there is so much trivial conversation. **small**
   → Too much ______________________ she gets bored quickly at parties.
6. The storm could completely destroy the whole village. **likely**
   → The storm ______________________ to tatters.
7. I think that my parents cope calmly with everything I do. **stride**
   → I'm under ______________________.

8. He indicated quite clearly that he would do anything to obtain the contract. **lengths**

→ He gave ________________________________

9. I'm afraid that negotiations for a settlement are completely impossible. **whatsoever**

→ I'm afraid that there ________________________________

10. Nowadays I consider casual friendships to be far less important than I used to. **store**

→ Nowadays I don't ________________________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

CÂU HỎI I : PRONUNCIATION (10m)

A. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others (5m).

1.A. foul B. brooch C. soul D. foal

2.A. lazy B. lapel C. label D. labourer

3.A. breather B. feather C. heather D. leather

4.A. ache B. orchestra C. charity D. chorus

5.A. dramatic B. dragoon C. draft D. draconian

6.A. sin B. shiver C. singe D. sigh

7.A. realm B. reason C. beast D. feature

8.A. plumber B. tomb C. comb D. lumber

9.A. dealt B. dreamt C. heal D. jealous

10.A.brute B. brush C. bus D. bunch

B. Put an accent mark over than main stressed syllable. (5 m)

1. diaphanous 2. impudent 3. metropolis 4. mezzanine 5. recur

6. deciduous 7. domain 8. prodigal 9. ingot 10. pendulous

CÂU II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the most suitable words or phrases. (20 m)

1. I thought that Wendy's action was rather out of……………………

A. personality B. character C. being D. role

2. Paul was easy to manage when he was crawling, but now he is a / an……… It's a little more difficult.

A. infant B. youngster C. brat D. toddler

3. Tim has been visiting some distant………in the country.

A. parents B. family C. relatives D. relationships

4. Mary later became a / an………of some importance in the academic world.

A. figure B. adult C. being D. character

5. With the end of childhood, and the onset of…………young people experience profound changes.

A. teenage B. childhood C. middle age D. adolescence

6. Do you think that…….will ever be able to live on other planets ?

A. population B. human beings C. masses D. human races

7. Jean has a very easy-going………, which is why she is so popular.

A. role B. characteristic C. personality D. reputation

8. I'm sorry to ………, but did you happen to mention the name " Fiona " ?

A. butt in B. cut you C. intercede D. jump

9. John was …………something under his breath, but I didn't catch what he said.

A. whispering B. muttering C. growling D. swallowing

10. The two people involved in the accident were both………dead on arrival at Kingham Hospital.

A. pronounced B. called C. defined D. stated

11. The drunken soldier was…………crazily from one side of the street to the other.

A. marching B. racing C. staggering D. scrambling

12. George suddenly………into the room waving a telegram.

A. dashed B. slunk C. rambled D. arrived

13. Sue found it very difficult to…………the busy street.

A. pass B. overtake C. surpass D. cross

14. The police have warned tourists to look……for pick pockets in the town centre

A. up B. down C. forward D. out

15. The children……..at the beautiful picture with a sense of wonder.

A. gazed B. admired C. glared D. glanced

16. If you want to be healthy, you should cut……on your smoking.

A. down B. up C. through D. out

17. There were over 20.000…….at the match.

A. spectators B. viewers C. witnesses D. watchers

18. The…….of the murderer lasted six weeks.

A. process B. trial C. charge D. conviction

19. A chicken can……….up to three eggs a day.

A. lie B. lay C. put D. place

20. …………playing prfessional basketball, she also enjoys tennis.

A. Besides B. Moreover C. Apart D. Together

CÂU HỎI III. READING (20m)

PART A. Read the passage and then choose the correct answers to the questions (5m).

Cuisine and probably also music are the most accessible parts of a culture and, at the same time, the most resistant to outside influence. They are the first points of real physical contact with a different society. Part of knowing how to travel is to have an apprciation for other cuisines : this is still one of the rare ways in which people of different backgrounds can learn easily from each other.

It is in this sense that I am interested in other cuisines. In more than fifteen years of travelling over the last quarter of a century, I have had direct experience (in on-the-spot investigation and by studying both politcal struggles and poetry) of societies in the Middle East, South East Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. I have tried over the years to rapture as much as possible of their 'differences', and among them the differencebetween cuisines : this is the very essence of the pleausre of travelling. Almost everywhere I have learned how to make the local dishes that most appealed to me.

Cuisine is an art which (discounting a handful of outstanding professionals) has always been develped by amatuers or, to be more precise, by professionals who have never been recognised as such because they were women. Perhaps most of the European cuisine of the leisured classes of the nineteenth century is so unnecessarily complicated and pretentious because it was elaborated by the great chefs. Elsewhere even the most subtle cuisine, whether aristocratic or popular in origin, are relatively simple apart from a few dishes.

The art of cooking calls for a little patience, organisation and precision : that customary precision of traditional societies that seems so vague in quantified terms. It derives from an interest in the taste of food and the sheer delight of satisfying the guest. There is one other essential requirement one must cook with natural foods.

The search for provisions, from indispensable staples to the luxury of spices, has shaped the dvelopment of human societies. Through the ages, the problems of food, whether of sheer necessity or of idle indulgence, have led to conflicts, growth, trade and the discovery of the New World. (All this time most of the world has been short of food, and will continue to be so.). The culinary heritage of the world, in the sense of *haute cuisine*, is, however, the product of abundance.

1. The author is interested in other cuisines because they are
   A. material products of different cultures.
   B. artistic endeavours in their own right.
   C. essential for the traveller.
   D. accessible to any traveller.
2. The author suggests that women cooks
   A. are unprofessional. B. have been undervalued.
   C. do not take cooking seriously, D. cannot compete with male chefs.
3. What style of cooking does the writer approve of ?
   A. nineteenth century European. B. that developed by famous cooks.
   C. simple D. popular
4. The precision demanded by traditional, non-European cuisines results from
   A. careful measurements. B. the local produce.
   C. pleasure D. necessity
5. The author argues that elaborate cuisines are a product of
   A. world-wide trade. B. luxuries such as spices
   C. a plentiful supply of foodstuffs. D. the availability of leisure for all classes.

PART B. Read the following passage and choose the best answer. (5m)

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that was introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries. English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English

speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated. English gradually became the primary language of international business ; banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80% of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world and over half of these are nonnative speakers, constituting the largest number of nonnative users than any language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this passage ?
   A. the number of nonnative users of English
   B. the French influence on the English language.
   C. the expansion of English as an international language.
   D. the use of English for science and technology.
2. The word emerged in paragraph 1 could be replaced by which of the following
   A. appeared B. hailed C. frequented D. engaged
3. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England ?
   A. in 1066 B. around 1350 C. before 1600 D. after 1600
4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word stored in paragraph 2 ?
   A. bought B. saved C. spent D. valued
5. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today ?
   A. a quarter million B. half a million C. 350 mllion D. 700 million

PART C. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question (10 m)

Ralph Earl was born into a Connecticut farm family in 1751. He chose early to become a painter and looked for what training was available in his home state and in Boston. Earl was one of the first American artists to paint landscapes. Among his first paintings were scenes from the Revolutionary war battles of Lexington and Concord. In1778 Earl went to London to study with Benjamin West for four years.

When Earl returned to the United States, he was jailed for fourteen months for outstanding debts. While still a prisoner, he painted portraits of some of New York City's most elegant society women and their husbands. After his release, he took up the trade of itinerant portrait painter, working his way through southern New England and New York. He didn't flatter his subjects, but his portrait show a deep understanding of them; perhaps he had sprung from the same roots.

Among Earl's most famous paintings is his portrait of Justice Oliver Ellsworth and his wife, Abigail. To provide counterpoint to the severity of the couple, he accurately details the relative luxury of the Ellsworth's interior furnishings. The view through the window behind them shows sunlit fields, well-kept fences, and a bend of the Connecticut River. One of Earl's paintings is something of anomaly. Reclining Hunter, which many years was attributed to Thomas Gainsborough, shows a well-

dressed gentleman resting beneath a tree. In the foreground, he displays a pile of birds, the results of a day's hunt. The viewer can also see a farmer's donkey lying in the ground, another of the hunter's victims. This outrageously funny portrait couldn't have been commissioned – no one would have wanted to be portrayed in such an absurd way. However, this painting uncharacteristically shows Earl's wit as well as his uncommon technical skills.

1. What is the author's main purpose?
   A. To discuss the life and work of an American painter.
   B. To compare the art of Ralph Earl and Thomas Gainsborough
   C. To trace Ralph Earl's artistic influences
   D. To describe the art scene in New York in the late eighteenth century
2. Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as a subject of one of Earl's paintings?
   A. People B. Landscapes C. Battle scenes D. fruit and flowers
3. According to the passage, Benjamin West was Ralph Earl's
   A. subject B. teacher C. student D. rival
4. Which of the following could be substituted for outstanding without changing the meaning of the sentence?
   A. excellent B. shocking C. unpaid D. illegal
5. The word itinerant is closest in meaning to which of the following?
   A. traveling B. successful C. talented D. innovative
6. The author uses the phrase sprung from the same roots to indicate that Ralph Earl and his subjects
   A. lived in the same town B. were about the same age
   C. were equally successful D. had the same back ground
7. According to the passage, one of the distinguishing features of the portrait Oliver and Abigail Ellsworth is the contrast between
   A. the plainness of the figures and the luxury of the furnishings
   B. the two styles used to paint the two figures
   C. the sunlit fields and the dark interior
   D. the straight fences and the curving Connecticut River.
8. Why does the author refer to Reclining Hunter as "something of anomaly"?
   A. It is so severe B. It is quite humorous
   C. It shows Earl's talent D. It was commissioned
9. The word he refers to.........................
   A. Ralph Earl B. the farmer C. the hunter D. Thomas Gainsborough
10. The author's attitude towards Ralph Earl is ....
   A. admiring B. antagonistic C. neutral D. unflattering

CÂU HỎI IV (Cloze test)

Read the following passage and choose the best word to fill each blank (10m).

When faced with some new and possibly bewildering technological change, most people react in one of two (1)...............They either recoil from anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too (2)............or that it somehow makes life less than (3)........... Or they learn to (4).........to the new invention, and eventually

(5).........how they could possibly have existed without it. (6).........computers as an example. For many of us, they still represent a (7)............to our freedom, and give us a frightening sense of a future in which all (8)...........will be taken by machines. This may be because they seem mysterious, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what you can(9)........a home computer for, and you usually get (10).........answers about how " they give you information ".In fact, even those of us who are familiar with computers, and use them in our daily work, have very little idea of how they work.

1. A.moments	B. kinds	C. ways	D. types
2. A. complicated	B. much	C. obscure	D. tiresome
3. A. formerly	B. lively	C. personal	D. human
4. A. adapt	B. react	C. conform	D. use
5 A. decide	B. wonder	C. suppose	D. admit
6. A. Discuss	B. Propose	C. Take	D. Thus
7. A. hazard	B. risk	C. control	D. threat
8. A. measures	B. decisions	C. chances	D. instructions
9. A. run	B. apply	C. learn	D. use
10.A. vague	B. search	C. up with	D. hundreds

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES (10m)

Supply the correct verb forms.

1. I hope you (not / wait) too long. I'm afraid the lift (break down). I (must) walk down the stairs from the 24th floor.
2. I (work) hard on my novel all day and when this page (finish), I (write) three whole chapters.
3. We (buy) tickets for the film in advance, but as the cinema is half empty, we (not / need / do) so.
4. It was extraordinary ! In fact, if I (not / see) it with my own eyes, I (never / believe) it.
5. I'd rather you (not / smoke) if you (not mind). Cigarette smoke (always / make) me feel ill.
6. The aeroplane in which the football team (travel) crashed soon after taking off.
7. It is essential that he (arrive) before seven.
8. We regret (inform) you that your application (turn) down.
9. She spoke about her daughter, then she went on (talk) about her son.
10. In a few minutes' time, when the clock (strike) six, I (wait) here three-quarters of an hour.

II. PREPOSITIONS

Put in suitable prepositions or adverb particles (10 m)

1. The husband has been apprised.......the good news ....his son.
2. We have not arrived ....any decision........the matter.......question.
3. Everyone should assist......the performance ......these tasks.
4. Let me assure you ....my honest intentions ....your daughter.
5. The beast was baulked ....his prey ....the last moment.
6. I refuse to bargain........you......the prize........those conditions.

7. Don't waste time brooding............your past failures.
8. Money doesn't always conduce............happiness.
9. I won't concede........your demand.
10. Don't dally ....a woman's affections.
11. Being rich doesn't count ....much on a desert island.
12. The problem stems.............the government's lack of action.

III. WORD FORM

Give the correct form of the words in brackets : (10m)

1. In this essay you have said the same thing several times. It's very ....(repeat)
2. She's very efficient, and ....polite to the customers. (fail)
3. He was definitely .... when he scored that goal. (side)
4. The project was cancelled while it was still in its ....(infant)
5. Noise from the factory has reached an ....level. (accept)
6. You won't persuade him to change his mind. His decision is.........(revoke)
7. Since his bad habits were never broken when he was a child, they are now........... (correct)
8. The school has won five ....games. (succession)
9. Many fabrics are specially treated so as to be......... (shrink)
10. He has many years' experiences of the criminal ....(mental)

IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION (10m)

There are ten mistakes in this passage which you have to find and correct.

The potential of computers for increasing the control in organisations or society over their members and for invading the privacy of those members has caused considerable concern.

The privacy issue has been raised most insistently to respect to the creation and maintenance of data files that assemble information about persons from a multitude of sources. Files of this kind would be high valuable for many kinds of economic ans social search, but they are bought at too high a price if they endanger human freedom or seriously enhance the opportunities of blackmailers. With such dangers should not be ignored, it should be noted that the lack of comprehensive data files has never before been the limiting barrier for the suppression of human freedom.

Making the computer the villa in the invasion of privacy or encroachment on civil liberties simply divert attention from the real dangers. Computer data banks can and must be given the highest degree of protection from abuse. But we must be careful, also, that we do not employ such rude methods of protection on to deprive our society of important data it needs to understand its own social processes and to analyse its problems.

Perhaps the most important question of all about the computer is when it has been done and will do to man's view of himself and his place in the universe.

CÂU HỎI V: CLOZE TEST

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with one suitable word. (10 m)

Because we feel tired at bed time. It is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The points seem so obvious that ....(1) anyone has ever sought to question......................(2). Nevertheless we must ask "tired.............(3) what" People certainly feel tired at the end of a hard day's mannual work, but it is also.......(4) that office workers feel equally tired when bed-time comes. Even invalids,..................(5) to beds in wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears ....(6). Moreover, the manual worker.............(7) still feel tired even ....(8) an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or ....(9) a book, activities which................(10) to have a refreshing effect. There is no proven connection between physical exertion and the need for sleep.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20m)

A. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (10m)

1.Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.
– Without ....

2.He would never agree to sell his business, even if he received a very tempting offer.
– However ....

3.Something must be done quickly to solve the problem of homelessness.
– Urgent ....

4.You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.
– Refusal ....

5.Philip's inability to make decisions dates from his accident.
– Ever ....

B. Rewrite the sentences in such a way that mean almost the same as those printed before them. You have to use the word in bracket in your sentences , and you mustn't change the word in any way. (10m)

1. You shouldn't take his help for granted. (assume)
2. This contract is not binding until we both sign it. (bound)
3. The architect's new design was heavily criticised. (criticism)
4. We have no idea where he is. (whereabouts)
5. His behaviour was rather a shock to me. (aback)

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN QUANG TRUNG – BÌNH PHƯỚC

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the other three.

1. A. choreograph	B. Christianity	C. stomach	D. chivalry
2. A. tornado	B. nationality	C. angel	D. lame
3. A. possess	B. brass	C. moss	D. gross
4. A. kumquat	B. plumage	C. spunky	D. vulnerable
5. A. inertia	B. Christian	C. essential	D. lotion

Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

6. A. cathedral B. memorialize C. reservoir D. conservative
7. A. awesome B. commerce C. commute D. deduce
8. A. fabulous B. astrophysics C. conscientious D. chimpanzee
9. A. oceanic B. politics C. Antarctic D. amass
10. A. sanctuary B. perseverance C. practicality D. opportunist

II. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Passage 1 (10 điểm)

Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer - A, B, C', or D - that you think fits best.

Disease Theories

It is perhaps obvious that diseases vary with location. People who live in cold climes, such as in Greenland, Finland, or the Falkland Islands, do not often suffer from malaria, a disease linked with tropical climates. It may also be obvious that disease can vary with aspects of culture. For instance, a dangerous parasitic infection called bilharzia is spread by snails found in bodies of water. In one Egyptian village, it was found to be much more **prevalent** among the Muslim residents than among the Christians. This was no mystery. The Muslims' ritual bathing before prayer (wudu) increased their exposure to the parasite.

Cultural factors affect not only the likelihood of disease but the very concept of disease itself. Different cultures explain and treat illness in different ways. In fact, the very meaning of the words "sick" and "healthy" can vary with time and place. In an effort to identify, classify, and explain illness, societies develop "disease-theory systems." The researchers who developed this ground-breaking analysis in 1978, George Foster and Barbara Anderson, identified three general theories used by cultures, in whole or in part, to explain disease.

The first is the personalistic theory of disease. It attributes illness to **malevolent** agents— witches, ghosts, angry gods, ancestral spirits, and the like. In other words, a "person," either temporal or spiritual, inflicts disease upon the victim. Illness may be a punishment (meted out to either an individual or a group) for something done or not done, or it may simply be an expression of the general wrath of the malevolent agent. Some cultures or subcultures are personalistic regarding all disease. **Others adopt personalistic theories for some diseases but not for others.** Members of many religious groups, for instance, have portrayed AIDS as divine retribution for an afflicted person's supposed sins. These same communities may accept an entirely scientific explanation for the causes of, say, lung cancer. According to the norms of their religious subcultures, this is not contradictory because a personalized spiritual force has the power to assert itself whenever it pleases. It may also choose not to assert itself, but to let nature operate in routine ways.

In contrast is naturalistic disease theory. It posits that illness results from impersonal, natural causes. **Here,** illness is understood not as something created by a powerful personage, but rather as the result of impersonal processes that occur in the natural world. ☐ **A)** Since about the 17th century Western medicine has been highly naturalistic. It assumes scientifically provable links between poor health and toxic matter, accidents, or living organisms such as bacteria and viruses. ☐ **B)** Another example is the Ayurveda system, which originated in India more than 5,000 years ago. This theory links illnesses to imbalances in the mind-body system. ☐ **C)** It holds that the key to health is the restoration of the body's natural balance through diet, exercise, and seasonal routines. ☐ **D)**

A third approach looks to emotional events or conditions for the origins of disease. Much of traditional Chinese medicine is founded on the idea that emotional disharmony causes illness. In Latin America, a person showing signs of fatigue, vagueness, and confusion may be diagnosed with susto—or "soul loss"—an ailment caused by anxiety or fright. In a society where a naturalistic disease theory holds sway, this would not be looked on as a "real" disease, because it is psychosomatic. It has psychological or emotional causes.

Yet, the boundaries between emotion-based and naturalistic views of disease are blurring, as naturalistic studies discover new links between emotional states and measurable organ function. For example, doctors at Johns Hopkins University and elsewhere have established "broken heart syndrome" (technically, stress cardiomyopathy) as a naturalistically supportable cause of heart failure. Caused by grief over the death of a loved one or by other emotional trials, broken heart syndrome involves the sustained release of adrenaline and other stress hormones to the point where the cardiovascular system malfunctions and perhaps fails. The exact mechanisms of the syndrome have not yet been confirmed, but the links between an emotional state and organ malfunction are clear.

Of course, the primacy of an illness theory in society will help decide the nature of its health- care system. For instance, a personalistic disease theory calls for treatment by a shaman or some other spiritual adept. Only a specialist with perceived magical powers can ward off curses or break spells. Increasingly, societies demonstrate treatment patterns reflecting more than one disease theory. The aforementioned coexistence of personalistic views of AIDS and naturalistic views of other diseases is but one example. It is common in Western societies for cancer patients, disappointed in medical science, to seek spiritual cures or emotional therapy instead. Malaysian urban hospitals offer first-rate science-based treatment, but many diseases - afflicted people also seek help from a bomoh, or traditional Malay healer. The prevailing attitude worldwide seems to be that naturalistic healing is fine, provided it leaves room for people to seek treatments consistent with other theories of the origin of disease.

11. The word **prevalent** in the passage is closest in meaning to
    A. serious B. common C. unusual D. feared
12. Why does the author mention Muslims and Christians in paragraph 1?
    A. To show differences in their disease theories
    B. To illustrate how culture can affect the spread of disease
    C. To provide an example of how dietary habits can affect health
    D. To demonstrate how religion can protect a person from disease

13. Why are Foster and Anderson notable?
A. They found the snail that carries bilharzias.
B. They explained the causes of disease.
C. They defined the terms "sick" and "healthy."
D. They devised a new system for classifying beliefs about disease.

14. The word **malevolent** in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. wishing to cause harm
B. weakened by disease
C. trying to help
D. having a spirit but no body

15. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
A. Cultures may hold that some agents cause disease while other agents bring healing.
B. Cultures may believe that some diseases have personal origins while others don't.
C. Some cultures hold personalistic theories of disease while others don't.
D. Some cultures hold that personal agents cause disease in their culture but not in others.

16. Which characteristic makes a personalistic theory different from other theories of disease?
A. It explains the origins of disease.
B. It portrays a victim of disease as a whole person.
C. It does not encourage the treatment of disease.
D. It blames disease on a bodily or spiritual person.

17. The word **here** in the passage refers to
A. in the theory
B. in the United States
C. in scientific societies
D. in nature

18. Look at the four squares [□] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
The proper combination of the three depends on a person's specific body type, of which there are ten.
Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [□] where the sentence should be added to the passage.
A. 1st square B. 2nd square C. 3rd square D. 4th square

19. Ayurvedic medicine is an example of
A. a naturalistic theory
B. a personalistic theory
C. a mind-body system
D. a type of Western medicine

20. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 6 about broken heart syndrome?
A. It is psychosomatic.
B. It involves an organ.
C. It is an emotion.
D. It involves a machine.

B. Passage 2 (10 điểm)
Read the following passage and do the task that follows. Questions 21-25.
Reading Passage 2 has eight sections A-H.
Choose the correct heading for the section **A- E** from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number i-x in boxes on your answer sheet.

List of Headings
i. Summarizing personality types
ii. Combined styles for workplace
iii. Physical explanation
iv. A lively person who encourages
v. Demanding and unsympathetic personality
vi. Lazy and careless personality
vii. The benefits of understanding communication styles
viii. Cautious and caring
ix. Factual and analytical personality
x. Self-assessment determines one's temperament

21 Section A
22 Section B
23 Section C
24 Section D
25 Section E

Communicating Styles and Conflict

Section A
As far back as Hippocrates' time (460-370 BC), people have tried to understand other people by characterising them according to personality types or temperaments. Hippocrates believed there were four different body fluids that influenced four basic types of temperament. His work was further developed 500 years later by Galen (130-200 AD). These days there are a number of self- assessment tools that relate to the basic descriptions developed by Galen, although we no longer believe the source to be the types of body fluid that dominate our systems.

Section B
The value in self-assessments that help determine personality styles, learning styles, communication styles, conflict-handling styles, or other aspects of individuals is that they help depersonalise conficts in interpersonal relationships.

The depersonalisation occurs when you realise that others aren't trying to be difficult, but they need different or more information than you do. They're not intending to be rude; they are so focused on the task they forget about greeting people. They would like to work faster but not at the risk of damaging the relationships needed to get the job done. They understand there is a job to do, but it can only be done right with the appropriate information, which takes time to collect.

When used appropriately, understanding communication styles can help resolve conflicts on teams. Very rare are conflicts of true personality issues. Usually, they are issues of style, information needs, or focus.

Section C
Hippocrates and later Galen determined there were four basic temperaments: sanguine, phlegmatic, melancholic, and choleric. These descriptions were developed centuries ago and are still somewhat apt, although you could update the wording. In today's world, they translate into the four fairly common communication styles described below.

Section D

The sanguine person would be the expressive or spirited style of communication. These people speak in pictures. They invest a lot of emotion and energy in their communication and often speak quickly, putting their whole body into it. They are easily sidetracked onto a story that may or may not illustrate the point they are trying to make. Because of their enthusiasm they are great team motivators. They are concerned about people and relationships. Their high levels of energy can come on strong at times and their focus is usually on the bigger picture, which means they sometimes miss the details or the proper order of things. These people find conflict or differences of opinion invigorating and love to engage in a spirited discussion. They love change and are constantly looking for new and exciting adventures.

Section E

The phlegmatic person — cool and persevering — translates into the technical or systematic communication style. This style of communication is focused on facts and technical details. Phlegmatic people have an orderly, methodical way of approaching tasks, and their focus is very much on the task, not on the people, emotions, or concerns that the task may evoke, The focus is also more on the details necessary to accomplish a task. Sometimes the details overwhelm the big picture and focus needs to be brought back to the context of the task. People with this style think the facts should speak for themselves, and they are not as comfortable with conflict. They need time to adapt to change and need to understand both the logic of it and the steps involved.

Section F

The melancholic person, who is soft-hearted and oriented towards doing things for others, translates into the considerate or sympathetic communication style. A person with this communication style is focused on people and relationships. They are good listeners and do things for other people — sometimes to the detriment of getting things done for themselves. They want to solicit everyone's opinion and make sure everyone is comfortable with whatever is required to get the job done. At times this focus on others can distract from the task at hand. Because they are so concerned with the needs of others and smoothing over issues, they do not like conflict. They believe that change threatens the status quo and tends to make people feel uneasy, so people with this communication style, like phlegmatic people, need time to consider the changes in order to adapt to them.

Section G

The choleric temperament translates into the bold or direct style of communication. People with this style are brief in their communication — the fewer words the better. They are big picture thinkers and love to be involved in many things at once. They are focused on tasks and outcomes and often forget that the people involved in carrying out the tasks have needs. They don't do detail work easily and as a result can often underestimate how much time it takes to achieve the task. Because they are so direct, they often seem forceful and can be very intimidating to others. They would usually welcome someone challenging them, but most other styles are afraid to do so. They also thrive on change, the more the better.

Section H

A well-functioning team should have all of these communication styles for true effectiveness. All teams need to focus on tasks, and they need to take care of relationships in order to achieve those tasks. They need the big picture perspective or the context of their work, and they need the details to be identified and taken care of for success.

We all have aspects of each style within us. Some of us can easily move from one style to another and adapt our style to the needs of the situation at hand —whether the focus is on tasks or relationships. For others, a dominant style is very evident, and it is more challenging to see the situation from the perspective of another style.

The work environment can influence communication styles either by the type of work that is required or by the predominance of one style reflected in that environment. Some people use one style at work and another at home.

The good news about communication styles is that we all have the ability to develop flexibility in our styles. The greater the flexibility we have, the more skilled we usually are at handling possible and actual conflicts. Usually it has to be relevant to us to do so, either because we think it is important or because there are incentives in our environment to encourage it. The key is that we have to want to become flexible with our communication styles. As Henry Ford said, "Whether you think you can or you can't, you're right!"

Questions 26-30

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2? In boxes on your answer sheet write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information - FALSE if the statement contradicts the information NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

26 It is believed that sanguine people dislike variety.

27 Melancholic and phlegmatic people have similar characteristics.

28 Managers often select their best employees according to personality types.

29 It is possible to change one's personality type.

30 Workplace environment can affect which communication style is most effective.

III. GUIDED CLOZE (10 điểm)

Read the following passage and choose the best option that best complete the blanks.

CROCODILES

Crocodiles see well, their eyes are equipped with three eyelids, each having a different function. Their eyeballs slide back out of harms' way during an attack. Should they lose one of their eight-centimeter-long teeth, a replacement is always ready. A crocodile may go through several thousand teeth during a lifetime of over seventy years. Crocodiles cannot chew, as their teeth are (31) .... only to penetrate and hold. These animals can attack at any **(32)** .... of the year, but they are more active in the warmer months and when in **(33)** .... of mates. Underwater, crocodiles **(34)** .... their victims at the water's **(35)** .... by sensing any movement in the water. Once they have a hold on their victim, they drag it deep into the water to **(36)** .... They then crush and swallow it.

Many battles occur over mates. About six weeks after mating, the female (37) .... a nest, often on a river bank, and (38) .... about fifty eggs. She then seals the nest for protection and also as a way of (39) .... the temperature. After ten to twelve weeks the baby crocodiles come out of the eggs: only about one percent of these (40) ....it to adulthood, as thousands die in flooding or are eaten by fish or bigger crocodiles. In an attempt to ensure a source of healthy animals, crocodile farms have been set up, and a vast industry now exists in crocodile skin and meat.

31. A. composed	B. constituted	C. designed	D. styled
32. A. time	B. phase	C. month	D. interval
33. A. discovery	B. hunt	C. exploration	D. search
34. A. prefer	B. accept	C. propose	D. choose
35. A. border	B. rim	C. edge	D. shore
36. A. sink	B. drown	C. capsize	D. soak
37. A. installs	B. makes	C. manufactures	D. produces
38. A. lays	B. sets	C. drops	D. puts
39. A. dominating	B. ruling	C. imposing	D. controlling
40. A. reach	B. make	C. get	D. arrive

VI. WORD CHOICE (20 điểm)

Choose the best option to complete the blanks of the following sentences.

41. "I haven't been to New York yet." "Neither_________."

A. haven't we B. we have C. have we D. we haven't

42. You can imagine how upset I was after the closure of the magazine. Since the first day on its staff I_________it was my best job ever.

A. have considered B. considered C. had considered D. was considered

43. I don't think it would be wise to try to make max change his mind about divorcing Narnara. Well, in his place I_________ her at all.

A. would never have married B. needn't have married

C. would never marry D. must never have married

44. _________appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.

A. the moon B. that the moon C. when the moon D. the moon which

45. The genus Equue became extinct in North America during the glacial period, and it was not reintroduced until_________ by the Spaniniards.

A. brought there B. was brought there C. brining it there

D. it.brought there

46. Her outgoing character contrasts_________with that of her sister.

A. sharply B. thoroughly C. fully D. coolly

47. If I were you, I'd_________everything he says with a pinch of salt.

A. Make B. admit C. take D. accept

48. The government has decided to spend billions of dollars on yet _________ agricultural subsidies.

A. Extra B. other C. more D. additional

49. I have several problems at the moment, _____the least of which is lack of money.

A. But B. not C. only D. far

50. I'm afraid we haven't got a spare bed. Can you _________with a mattress on the floor?

A. make do B. make by C. make over D. make up

51. What_________ the smoke and the noise, the party made me feel quite ill.

A. Because of B. through C. owning to D. with

52. The new Garden City is well worth_________ if you're in the area.

A. being seen B. a visit C. to visit D. the sight

53. Sales of the toy dropped _________ sharply when the TV news reported that a child had swallowed part of the toy and almost died.

A. out B. over C. away D. off

54. Mankind has managed to wipe_________ many kinds of animals.

A. away B. off C. out D. over

55. My father_________ when he found out that I'd damaged the car.

A. hit the roof B. saw pink elephants

C. made my blood boil D. brought the house down

56. I always get_________ in my stomach before visiting the dentist.

A. worms B. butterflies C. crabs D. hedgehogs

57. Ask David to give you a hand moving the furniture. He's as strong as_________.

A. an elephant B. a mountain C. a gorilla D. a horse

58. She_________ to being a bit nervous about making her speech.

A. asserted B. confessed C. acknowledged D. granted

59. We've bought some_________ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.

A. adapting B. adjusting C. bending D. folding

60. I don't want lots of excuses; I just want to hear the_________ truth.

A. clear B. plain C. pure D. right

B. TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS (10 điểm)

Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct verb tenses.

1. The weather (be)........................bad, they couldn't but (cancel)......*cancelled*.......... the camping trip.
2. The huge damage (now report).......................... (cause).............................by the recent violent earthquake.
3. I approve of people (smoke)..................................... public places.
4. If you don't mind, I'd sooner you (practice)................................your violin somewhere else.
5. They were fortunate (rescue)..................................from the fire before the building collapsed
6. She regretted (not learn)................................how to ride a bicycle when she was young.
7. (Make)........................the same mistake twice is unforgivable.
8. The US postal service policy for check approval includes a requirement that two pieces of identification..........should be presented.............................. (present)
9. The uneaten breakfast was still on the table. She (must/ call).............................. away in a hurry.

II. Prepositions and Phrasal verbs (10 điểm)

Complete each sentence with a suitable particle or preposition.

1. My grandfather used to be a soldier; he has lived ………………two wars.
2. I'm sorry but my hearing is not very good. Could you please speak…………?
3. There were a few things I don't like about Professor Wong's class, but ………and large I enjoyed it.
4. – "Will the concert start soon?"
   – "It should get…………way any minute now."
5. – "Oh, you bought the new book by Richard Stone."
   – " Yes, but that book is hard to come………… I looked for it in three or four bookstores.'
6. The company may lose some money now, but …………the long run this is a good investment.
7. They're going to tear down those old warehouses to make way ………….a big new hotel.
8. – "I like that painting you bought. Did it cost much?"
   – "No, the artist sold it to me for next…………nothing."
9. Max and Martha are good friends but sometimes they fall…………
10. Last Sunday, I went to Saigon ……….my uncle's car.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space.

CUSTOMER RIGHTS

I once called over the wine waiter in an expensive restaurant to tell him that I thought the wine I (0)............***had***...........ordered was off. (1).................. the mere suggestion that something(2)........................be wrong, he became most unpleasant. (3)........................reluctantly tastes it, however, he immediately aplologised and brought another bottle. It helped that I knew I was legally (4)............. the right. (5)........................ in a restaurant or a bar, the food or drink must be fit for human consumption and of a quality that you are entitled to expect in an establishment of that category. (6)..............................the customer, you have considerable right. The menu, for example, is a vital legal document and a restaurant can be fined up to $5000 (7)...........................it fail to display one outside or immediately inside the door. Potential customers have right to know in advance what they are committing themselves to and it is on offence (8)................................. the Trade Description Act for any establishment to give a false description of its food. Everything must be (9)......................... it claims to be and in cases where it is not, you should complain. Fresh fruit salad must be only consist of fresh, (10).......................tinned, fruit, Pâte maison must be made on the premises.

The same principle applies to wine. If you are brought a vintage different from that stated on the wine list, send it back.

IV. WORD FORMS (10 điểm)

Give the correct form of given words to complete the sentences.

Be ***perfection*** ***pessimism*** ***high*** ***anxious*** ***question*** ***assume*** ***destroy*** ***overwhelm*** ***Technology***

The image that we have of science has undergone radical change in the last hundred years. An enormous (1)_______ explosion, together with a number of very real _______(2) about the environment and all the moral and political ramifications of economic growth have _________(3) put science at the centre of public debate.

The 20th century began with a challenge to the _________ (4) that human knowledge was approaching completion. It will come, perhaps, as something of a surprise to all of us to realize that the emergence of this highly _________ (5) process came both from within and outside science.

New scientific theories _________ (6) reveal the limitations of the old perspective. We had thought that the world, understood through the medium of rational _______ (7), was, indeed, the real world. Now, we know that this was no more can move in a number of opposing directions. We can re-evaluate all knowledge _______ (8) and decide that it is eternally fragmentary and full of a vast number of _______(9), or we can be more positive and view these vast explosion of the _______(10) that the human imagination has so far scaled.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Finish each of the second sentences in such a way that they have the same meaning as the original ones. (10 điểm)

1. I was amazed when Eva got into university, given the fact that she hadn't worked hard at school.
   To my ……………………………………………………………………………
2. My brother-in-law is the most exasperating person I've ever met.
   I've yet ……………………………………………………………………
3. I was surprised at how easy he was to talk to.
   I hadn't expected …………………………………
4. Philip's inability to make decisions dates from his accident.
   Ever ……………………………………………………………………

2. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word forms given in the parentheses. (10 điểm)

5. His irresponsible attitude is endangering his career as a doctor. (jeopardy)
   ……………………………………………………………………………
6. The incident ruined my chances of promotion. (paid)
   ……………………………………………………………………………
7. They wouldn't let the former chairman attend the conference. (barred)
   ……………………………………………………………………………
8. With six children to look after, she's extremely busy. (hands)
   ……………………………………………………………………………
9. Only final-year students are allowed to use the main college car park. (restricted)
   ……………………………………………………………………………
10. You'd feel better if you had a quiet holiday. (do)
   ……………………………………………………………………………

VI. ERROR RECOGNITION AND CORRECTION (10 điểm)

The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them. Write your answer in the space provided on the right.

Whatever may be said massive circulation magazines and newspapers, it can't hardly be argued that they are out of touch with their readers' daydreams, and therefore, the inducements they hold out to them must be a near accurate reflection of their unfulfilled wants and aspirations. Study this and you will assuredly understand a good deal of what it is that making society tick. Looking back, for example, to the twenties and thirties, we can see what circulation managers unerringly diagnosed the twin obsessions which dominated that era of mass unemployment economical insecurity and a passionate concern for the next generation.

Thus, it was that readers were recruited with offers of free insurance policies for the one, and free instant education for the other. The family with breadwinner lost an eye in a double railway derailment, and an arm in a flood, could confidently expect to collect several hundred pounds from the Daily This or the Evening That. The family who could not afford to send their son to grammatical school could find consolation in equipment him with the complete work of Shakespeare in one magnificent, easy to read volume.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THĂNG LONG – LÂM ĐỒNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:

1. A. absinthe B. soothe C. loathe D. wreathe
2. A. cantaloupe B. catastrophe C. recipe D. apostrophe
3. A. months B. paths C. wreaths D. youths
4. A. expunge B. expurgate C. external D. extenuating
5. A. accredit B. salamander C. majesty D. saliva

Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list:

6. A. euphemism B. officialdom C. arithmetic D. millennium
7. A. infamous B. photograph C. coherent D. introvert
8. A. ecotourist B. contingency C. presentiment D. geneticist
9. A. insecticide B. mausoleum C. metropolis D. chameleon
10. A. peninsula B. pneumonia C. potassium D. adversary

II. VOCABULARY and STRUCTURE (20 pts)

Choose the option that best completes the blank.

1. I show the painting to an expert who……………….it at about $500.
   A. cost B. estimated C. assigned D. valued
2. I'd like to buy that glass vase you have in the window- the one with the roses……….on the side.
   A. inscribed B. tattooed C. designed D. etched
3. According to the opinion polls, over 20% of voters in the……………General Election have yet to make up their minds.
   A. forthcoming B. future C. impending D. incumbent

4. He's a fairly pleasant child but he has a strong ……….of stubbornness when he doesn't get his own way.
   A. trait B. streak C. character D. mark
5. Recent EC legislation is aimed at removing trade……….between member states.
   A. barriers B. walls C. boundaries D. fences
6. During the war, the black market in luxury goods……………
   A. blossomed B. flowered C. bloomed D. flourished
7. As he walked along the landing, he…….himself in the mirror at the top of the stairs.
   A. glared B. glanced C. gazed D. glimpsed
8. Please don't……………..it amiss if I make a few suggestions for improvement.
   A. think B. assume C. take D. judge
9. It seems to be the big tour operators that take the ………. share of the profits.
   A. lion's B. snake's C. tiger's D. dog's
10. Why did you _______ and mention the party to George? It was supposed to be a surprise.
    A. let the cat out of the bag B. put the cat among the pigeons
    C. have kittens D. kill two birds with one stone
11. It's good I got interested in that bottle. Granny …….. the poison taking it for her asthma medicine because the bottle was unmarked.
    A. could swallow B. had swallowed
    C. might have swallowed D. was able to swallow
12. The sudden expansion of heated air associated with lightning produces …… often heard during a storm.
    A. thunder is the rumbling sound B. the rumbling sound, thunder is
    C. the rumbling sound, thunder, that D. thunder, the rumbling sound
13. Unsalted butter is best for this recipe, but ……………that, margarine will do.
    A. except B. failing C. for all of D. given
14. In many aspects, the problems that John faced are…………a young man and woman might face today.
    A. much like that B. much like those C. like much those D. like much that
15. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened,…………a sudden loud noise.
    A. being there B. should there be C. there was D. there have been
16. What the treasurer said virtually................... to a confession.
    A. amounted B. came C. stood D. embodied
17. Excessive logging of forests in the past century has resulted in…………….
    A. which it is known as deforestation B. knowing this as deforestation
    C. what becomes known as deforestation D. that is known as deforestation
18. Her political future is now hanging by a …………..
    A. rope B. cord C. thread D. string
19. The planes were delayed and the hotel was awful, but …………we still had a good time.
    A. on the contrary B. by the same token
    C. on top of all that D. for all that
20. He has been in …………… ever since he was convicted of taking bribes.
    A. shame B. disrepute C. reproach D. disgrace

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

1. Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blanks or answer the questions.

There are many theories of aging but virtually all fall into the category of being hypotheses with a minimum of supporting evidence. One viewpoint is that aging occurs as the body's organ systems become less efficient. Thus failures in the immune system, hormonal system and nervous system could all produce characteristics that we associate with aging. Following a different **vein,** many current researchers are looking for **evidence** at the cellular and sub-cellular level. It has been shown that cells such human fibroblasts (generalized tissue cells) grown in **culture** divide only a limited number of times and then die. (Only cancer cells seem immortal in this respect.) fibroblast cells from an embryo divide more times than those taken from an adult. Thus some researchers believe that aging occurs at the cellular level and is part of the cell's genetic makeup. Any event that disturbs the cell's genetic machinery such as mutation, damaging chemicals in the cell's environment, or loss of genetic material, could cause cells to lose their ability to divide and thus bring on aging. Other theories of aging look at different processes.

Chronological aging refers to the passage of time since birth and is usually measured in years. While chronological age can be useful in estimating the average status of a large groups of people, it is a poor **indicator** of an individual person's status because there is a tremendous amount of variation from one individual to the next in regard to the rate at which biological age changes occur. For example, on the average, aging results in people losing much of their ability to perform strenuous activities, yet some elderly individuals are excellent marathon runners.

Another type of aging is cosmetic aging, which consists of changes in outward appearance with advancing age. This includes changes in the body and changes in other aspects of a person's appearance such as the style of hair and clothing, the type of eyeglasses, and the use of a hearing aid. Like chronological aging, it is frequently used to estimate the degree to which other types of aging have occurred. However, it is an inaccurate indicator for either purpose because of variation among individuals and because a person's appearance is affected by many factors that are not part of aging, including illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight.

1. The author believes the theories of aging are________________,
   A. well-supported hypotheses B. poorly supported hypotheses
   C. proven theories D. interesting ideas
2. The word "evidence" in the first paragraph refers to____________.
   A. evidence of aging B. evidence of cancer
   C. evidence of human fibroblasts D. evidence of cell division
3. The word "vein" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to__________
   A. part of the body B. point of view C. blood vessel D. cellular level
4. The author of the article points out that cancer cells_______________.
   A. divide infinitely B. divide and then die
   C. divide more in adults than in embryos D. bring on aging
5. The word "culture" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to ___________.
   A. libraries B. a special environment
   C. a society's traditions and values D. a toxic substance

6. It can be inferred from the passage that fibroblast cells__________
   A. divide fewer times at later stages in human life
   B. are not a focus in cellular research on aging
   C. are similar to cancer cells in rate of division
   D. dysfunction in the aging process of the body's immune system
7. As explained in this passage, the theory of aging which examines the cellular level would NOT assign which of the following as a cause of aging?
   A. Mutation. B. Failure of the body's organ system.
   C. Loss of genetic material. D. Chemical damage from the environment.
8. According to the passage, chronological aging is not a good indicator of an individual's status regarding aging because_______________.
   A. elderly people are often athletic
   B. there is individual variation in the rate of biological aging
   C. strenuous activities are not good measure of age
   D. it is difficult to get accurate records of birth dates
9. The author implies all of the following about cosmetic aging EXCEPT________.
   A. it does not occur at the same rate for all people
   B. it is a poor indicator of chronological age
   C. illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight cause aging to occur
   D. it is described changes in outward appearance
10. The word "indicator" in the second paragraph means_______________.
    A. signal
    B. a light showing the way
    C. something showing what a situation is like
    D. something indicating a value or a change

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions from 1 to 10.

Do you know how much salt you're eating?

A. What did you feed your child yesterday? Cornflakes for breakfast, perhaps? Marmite sandwiches for lunch? For supper, beans on toast, with a packet of crisps as a snack somewhere in between? The menu will vary from household to household, but the chances are that you will have fed your child, and yourself, at least twice as much salt as the recommended maximum level. Despite growing awareness of the health risks involved with high salt intake, the Food Commission reports this week that many products, especially those aimed at children, are saltier than they were 25 years ago.

B. So what are the long-term consequences for our health - and why is there so much salt in our diet? Salt has long been considered a magical substance. In Ancient Rome, it was considered so important to health that a soldier's pay included a special allowance which had to be spent on salt. In the chilly climes of northern Europe, before the development of refrigeration, salt provided one of the few ways of preserving foods to get families through the winter. And it is well known that a small amount - a tiny amount - is vital for our bodies to function properly, to keep nerve pathways working and maintain our muscles. But in a culture hooked on convenience, processed food, 90% of the population is heavily overdosing on salt which they probably don't even realise is in there.

C. The Food Commission, which is the UK's leading independent watchdog on food issues, studied the ingredients in white bread, crisps, baked beans and canned tomato soup, comparing the salt content in 1978 with equivalent products selling today. Among the most shocking of their findings was the discovery that salt in crisps has almost doubled since 1978, from an average of 540 mg per 100 g to 1050 mg per 100 g. In the rest, there was little improvement, despite industry and government claims that salt has been cut in these processed foods.

D. Graham MacGregor, who is professor of cardiovascular medicine at St George's Hospital, in south London, is an expert on salt. In the past, concern about salt intake has focused mainly on the middle-aged with high blood pressure and heart trouble, but according to MacGregor all of us are eating much too much salt, and the consequences for our health could be dramatic. "On average we are eating 10-12 grammes of salt a day," he says. "The recommended maximum intake for an adult is 5-6 grammes (one flat teaspoonful). Ninety per cent of the population exceed that, which puts up blood pressure in everybody, which is the major cause of strokes and heart attacks in this country. It's a very major problem. "If we did reduce total salt intake by the recommended amounts, it would save approximately 30,000 heart attacks and strokes in the UK every year."

E. In addition to high blood pressure, strokes and heart attacks, which are two of the most common causes of death and illness in the UK, high salt intake is also associated with osteoporosis, fluid retention, asthma and stomach cancer. The risk is particularly acute in children, who are subjected to intensive marketing of snack and fast-food products that are exorbitantly high in salt. The government's Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN) has recommended that children under seven years should consume an average of not more than two grammes of salt a day. Those between seven and 14 should consume not more than five grammes. "The furring of the arteries starts in early childhood, and children are now eating this appalling diet which is very high in salt," says MacGregor. "People are much less aware they are eating it, but it's all hidden in these processed foods. We are talking about foods that are 20-30% more salty than sea water." As much as 80% of the salt in our diet comes from processed foods, but why do salt levels need to be so high? "Because it's completely inedible without it. It's totally tasteless," says MacGregor. "It's to cover up," agrees Anton Edelmann, head chef at the Savoy hotel in London. "It makes up for poor ingredients. It also works as a stabiliser in some foods; it retains the moisture in the food, and keeps it a little bit longer."

F. Other conspiracy theorists speculate about the links between producers of snack foods and soft drinks - crisp manufacturer Walkers, for example, is a division of PepsiCo which produces Pepsi Cola. Salty foods lead to thirsty children, which in turn leads to increased sales of soft drinks, they suggest. Steve Chandler of the Snack, Nut and Crisp Manufacturers' Association, which represents companies such as Walkers, KP (makers of Hula Hoops) and Golden Wonder, yesterday dismissed such theories as "total nonsense" and claimed that in the past 10 years, the industry had worked hard to reduce salt levels, which escalated in the late

1970s and 80s with a massive increase in the number and variety of snack products on the market. "We've managed to pull it back to the tune of 25% over the past 10 years," he says. "We do listen to what the expert advice is. We do listen to what consumers say. We put a lot of time and effort into trying to improve the nutritional aspects of our product."

G. The good news is that public awareness is growing. Anton Edelmann used to see customers furiously shaking salt over food he had meticulously flavoured and seasoned in his kitchen. "That's gone nowadays. People are more aware of the fact they should not eat too much salt, but they don't know how to reduce it. In an ideal world I would remove the salt cellar from the table, but I can't do that. We all eat more processed food, and that's where the problem comes in. You can't control how much salt you're eating. How can you fight this avalanche of processed foods? People say they have less time so they cook less and buy more ready-meals. I think they should work an hour less and go home and cook proper food."

H. Tomorrow is National Salt Awareness Day. What a great day to take Anton's advice, knock off early and get home to the cooker.

Question 1-3

Reading Passage above has seven paragraphs A-H. Which paragraphs include the following information? Write the appropriate letters.

1. What the producers of snack food say about the amount of salt in their products.........
2. The writer's opinion and reason for writing the article............
3. Medical problems associated with salt............

Questions 4-6

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.

4. What type of food typically provides 80% of the salt in our diet?........................
5. What percentage of the UK population is eating too much salt?.........................
6. What is the maximum amount of salt that children under seven should eat each day?......................

Questions 7-10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? Write:

TRUE	if the statement is true according to the passage
FALSE	if the statement is false according to the passage
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information about this

7. People are increasingly aware of the need to reduce the amount of salt they eat.
8. High salt intake only affects your heart and blood pressure.
9. In Ancient Roman times soldiers spent a lot of money on salt.
10. Our bodies need a little salt to work properly.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text.

For many people doing physical exercise may............................(1) a painful torturing of the body. Therefore, there's usually something we come up with that is of bigger importance than putting one's muscles through their paces

Unless we are forced to go in for a physical training, we are..............................(2) to treat it as something of a lower ....(3) than staying in front of the TV set, spending time in a pub .... (4) alcoholic beverages or consuming excessive quantities of fattening confectionery in a cafe. We need to be considerably motivated to take up a body workout and build our physical fitness. What usually...........................(5) individuals from.......................... (6) themselves to strenuous exercise is the fear of fatigue, discomfort or even the...............................(7) of being outdone by true fitness zealots.

However, getting fit is fully a matter of common sense. Different forms of exercise may be of great .... (8) to the human body increasing its strength, flexibility and endurance. When supported by a nutritious diet, much better performance of the heart and the lungs improves the blood circulation making an individual more resistant to stressful situations as well as more ....(9) to infections and diseases.

In the first place, self-discipline that is requisite for proceeding with such physical effort ought to be attained to ensure that the intention of becoming healthier and more vigorous isn't ....(10) by any trivial impediments.

1.	A. incorporate	B. entail	C. administer	D. correspond
2.	A. tended	B. implied	C. affirmed	D. inclined
3.	A. superiority	B. privilege	C. advantage	D. priority
4.	A. smacking	B. sipping	C. seething	D. sniffing
5.	A. repels	B. denies	C. opposes	D. rejects
6.	A. committing	B. absorbing	C. involving	D. engrossing
7.	A. hindrances	B. impairments	C. preventions	D. inhibitions
8.	A. liking	B. benefit	C. appreciation	D. gain
9.	A. irresistible	B. preventative	C. immune	D. wary
10.	A. persecuted	B. tormented	C. harassed	D. suppressed

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 pts)

Use the correct tense and form of the verb provided to fit each gap.

1. I wish his mother (1)…………………. (witness) the sight of his (2)………………. (award) the prize. She (3)……………………… (not/ regret) devoting all her youth to (4)…………………………… (bring) up her only son after her husband's death. She (5)……………………… (attend) the celebration.
2. You (6) ....(be) more careful. You (7)........................... (avoid) having had this accident.
3. You (8).................................... (speed) then; otherwise, the policeman (9).............................(stop) you.
4. I (10) ....(help) with the performance, but I got flu the day before.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Fill each gap with a suitable preposition or particle.

1. I'd better get down to my duties or else my work will start to pile.......................... and I will have to stay in the office after hours.
2. The statements that she gave were borne........................... by the other witnesses, so the suspect was found guilty by the magistrate.

3. Unless the conflict between the two countries is resolved soon, the peacekeeping forces will have to step............................ and restore order.
4. I didn't think he'd win the race but he brought ……………
5. We can wear anything we like to the office, …………………..reason.
6. Would you mind doing …………………………… your seat belt before we land in ten minutes.
7. No matter how hard I work on my essays, I keep getting really low grades. I think my writing teacher just has it …………… for me.
8. If you watch your money, stay in hostels, make your own food, and plan carefully, you can get …………. there on less than $30000 a day.
9. To get a good price on a new notebook computer, you really need to shop ……... There are some great bargains out there, but you have to look for them.
10. When John and Frank first met, they hit it …………. immediately. They have been good friends ever since.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space

1. Please ensure that your child's sports clothes are clearly marked in...................ink. (delete)
2. Your presence has enriched our lives.......................(measure)
3. She dismisses astrology as..............................(science)
4. Tourists try to force him to........................the order to attack. (demand)
5. He accused the local of authority of.............................(administrate)
6. Poor Quentin put his head too far out of the railway carriage window and was......................by a passing train. (head)
7. The programme is a...............................look at recent political events. (heart)
8. Alice is very..................She always manages to look good in photographs. (photo)
9. The case against McCarthy is based largely on...............................evidence. (circumstance)
10. The other candidates lack the............................skill. (require)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify 10 errors and correct them.

I have a briefcase full of papers which describes cases Sherlock Holmes has investigated. Some are failures since there were some final explanations for the mysteries in question. A problem without a solution may interest the specialist, but will offer little to the general reader. Among these unfinishing stories is that of the yacht *Alicia,* which one morning sailed into the mist and disappeared forever; the vessel along the crew were never seen again. Then there was the case of the well-known journalist Luigi Persano, who found completely mad with a jar in front of him. A jar contained a remarkable worm, unknown by science up to that point. Apart from these mysterious cases to which Holmes did not find solutions, there are those which various influence people would rather not see on print and those which might affect the reputation of Holmes himself, for whom I have more respectness than for any man alive.

1.	6. ....
2.	7. ....
3.	8. ....
4.	9. ....
5.	10. ....

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Fill each blank with ONE word.

WORLD BOOK DAY

This year's World Book Day (WBD), which is taking place on March 2, hopes to encourage everyone, and especially children, to discover the joy of reading.

Schools and libraries are getting involved, with a packed schedule of events designed to bring books to life. (1)................ will be writers popping (2)...................... schools to read from their books and answer questions, and story-telling events. Children will also be able to take part in readings so that they really have a chance to (3).......................... with the books.

(4)...................... a further incentive to pick up a book, WBD has joined forces with National Book Tokens to offer schoolchildren a free £1 book token. The token can be put (5)............ the cost of any book or audio book of their (6)............., or used to buy one of the six WBD £1 books. These books have been specially chosen because of their appeal to different (7)...................... groups.

As well as hoping to encourage children to catch the reading bug, WBD also hopes to (8)...................... reluctant adults hooked on books. So, for the first time, World Book Day will also (9)...................... an adult focus, with the launch of Quick Reads, a selection of short, fast-paced stories by well-known authors. The first set of Quick Reads will be published on World Book Day, (10)........................ a further collection of books being released later in the summer.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. She says she finds nothing unusual about stormy weather in this country.
   She says she is ....
2. You must remember to lock the drawer whatever you do.
   On..
3. No one is quite sure if the player will perform well at his new football club.
   It..
4. His efforts to find a solution to the problem didn't deserve such savage criticism.
   He shouldn't ....
5. I'm not going any further till I've had something to eat. **(far)**
   This..
6. Mary was always making John the subject of her cruel jokes. **(butt)**
   John..
7. The M.P. often had a different opinion from the accepted Party's policies. **(step)**
   The M.P..

8. Stanley is rather fearful of the new algebra teacher **(awe)**
   Stanley is ....
9. Every possible effort was made by the orphanage to find the boy's parents. **(stone)**
   The orphanage..
10. The handling of the matter has been heavily criticized by the press, **(scorn)**
   The press..

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

i. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. purse B. nervous C. surprise D. worse
2. A. cast B. nasty C. broadcast D. haste
3. A. height B. weight C. freight D. sleigh
4. A. look B. pull C. fool D. good
5. A. barrage B. parking C. remark D. dark

ii. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three.

1. A. atmosphere B. pharmacy C. release D. document
2. A. purity B. standard C. scientist D. guarantee
3. A. influence B. position C. advantage D. occurence
4. A. magnificent B. development C. population D. disposal
5. A. adventurous B. relevant C. candidate D. applicant

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE:

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. She's so _______ skinned that nothing offends her.
   A. hard B. thick C. strong D. heavy
2. I'm afraid that the herring we had for dinner has given me _______.
   A. sickness B. indisposition C. infection D. indigestion
3. It rained for three hours _______ this afternoon.
   A. big B. powerful C. long D. solid
4. It was during my stay in India that I _______ taste for very hot curry.
   A. gained B. acquired C. got D. received
5. The government have declared a state of _______ after yesterday's earthquake.
   A. crisis B. emergency C. urgency D. danger
6. Thousands of _______ are fleeing the war in the north.
   A. emigrants B. immigrants C. escapees D. refugees
7. This lime juice needs _______ before you can drink it.
   A. diluting B. dissolving C. softening D. watering
8. I can get _______ on a lot less now that I don't have to pay rent.
   A. over B. down C. by D. through
9. Be careful not to _______ the tray too much or the glasses will slide off.
   A. bend B. tilt C. incline D. twist

10.Can I ______ you to another piece of cake?

A. convince B. persuade C. attract D. tempt

11.I couldn't open the wine as I didn't have a ______.

A. corkdriver B. corkscrew C. lever D. screwdriver

12.A rude boy ______ his tongue out at me.

A. put B. stuck C. showed D. took

13.*The Times* is a newspaper with a ______ of over three million.

A. distribution B. coverage C. circulation D. sales

14.I think it's time you ______ and told him you think things should be changed.

A. killed two birds with one stone B. put the cat among the pigeons

C. took the bull by the horns D. got out of the rat race

15.It must be true. I heard it straight from the ______ mouth.

A. dog's B. horse's C. camel's D. cat's

16.I know you're upset about breaking up with Tom, but there are plenty more ______.

A. horses in the stable B. cows in the shed

C. tigers in the jungle D. fish in the sea

17.The puppy was ______ so much I nearly dropped him.

A. sniggering B. wriggling C. chuckling D. giggling

18.The judge released him on ______ but he'll have to appear in court again next week.

A. sentence B. bail C. punishment D. fine

19.Breaking his leg dealt a ______ to his chances of becoming a professional footballer.

A. thump B. strike C. hit D. blow

20.Let's make a dash for the train now as the rain seems to be ______ off.

A. reducing B. slowing C. easing D. running

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

Read the passages and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer that you think fits best.

i. Reading 1:

The Moon has been worshipped by primitive people and has inspired humans to create everything from lunar calendars to love sonnets, but what do we really know about it? The most accepted theory about the origin of the Moon is that it was formed of the debris from a *massive* collision with young Earth about 4.6 billion years ago. A huge body, perhaps the size of Mars, struck the Earth, throwing out an immense amount of *debris* that coalesced and cooled in orbit around the Earth.

The development of the Earth is inextricably linked to the Moon; the Moon's gravitational influence upon the Earth is the primary cause of ocean tides. In fact, the Moon has more than twice the effects upon the tides than does the Sun. The Moon makes one rotation and completes a revolution around the Earth every 27 days, 7 hours and 43 minutes. This synchronous rotation is caused by an *uneven* distribution of mass in the Moon (essentially, it is heavier on one side than the other) and has allowed the Earth's gravity to keep one side of the Moon permanently facing the Earth. It is an average distance from Earth of 384,403 km.

The Moon has no atmosphere. Without an atmosphere, the Moon has nothing to protect it from meteorite impacts, and thus the surface of the Moon is covered with impact craters, both large and small. The Moon also has no active tectonic or volcanic activity, so the erosive effects of atmospheric weathering, tectonic shifts, and volcanic upheavals that tend to *erase* and reform the Earth's surface are not at work on the Moon. In fact, even tiny surface features such as the footprints left by an astronaut in the lunar soil are likely to last for millions of years, unless obliterated by a chance meteorite strike. The surface gravity of the Moon is about one-sixth that of the Earth. Therefore, a man weighing 82 kilograms on Earth would only weigh 14 kilograms on the Moon.

The geographical features of the Earth most like those of the Moon are, in fact, places such as the Hawaiian volcanic craters and the huge meteor crater in Arizona. The climate of the Moon is very unlike either Hawaii or Arizona, though. In fact the temperature on the Moon ranges between 123 degrees C to -233 degrees C.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   A. The Moon's effects upon the Earth
   B. The origin of the Moon
   C. What we know about the Moon and its differences to Earth
   D. A comparison of the Moon and the Earth
2. The word 'massive' is closest in meaning to ______.
   A. unavoidable B. dense C. huge D. impressive
3. The word 'debris' is closest in meaning to ______.
   A. rubbish B. satellites C. moons D. earth
4. According to the passage, the Moon is ______.
   A. older than the Earth
   B. protected by a dense atmosphere
   C. composed of a few active volcanoes
   D. the primary cause of earth's ocean tides
5. The word 'uneven' is closest in meaning to ______.
   A. heavier B. equally distributed C. orderly D. not uniform
6. Why does the author mention 'impact craters'?
   A. To show the result of the Moon not having an atmosphere
   B. To show the result of the Moon not having active tectonic or volcanic activity
   C. To explain why the moon has no plant life
   D. To explain the corrosive effects of atmospheric weathering
7. The word 'erase' is closest in meaning to ______.
   A. change B. impact C. obliterate D. erupt
8. A person on the Moon would weigh less than on the Earth because ______.
   A. of the composition of lunar soil
   B. the surface gravity of the Moon is less
   C. the Moon has no atmosphere
   D. the Moon has no active tectonic or volcanic activity
9. All of the following are true about the Moon EXCEPT ______.
   A. It has a wide range of temperatures.
   B. It is heavier on one side than on the other.
   C. It is unable to protect itself from meteor attacks.
   D. It has less effect upon the tides than the Sun.

10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. The Moon is not able to support human life.
B. If the Moon had no gravitational influence, the Earth would not have tides.
C. People living in Hawaii and Arizona would feel at home on the Moon.
D. Mars could have been formed in a similar way to the Moon.

ii. Reading 2:

Johannes Gutenberg was a pioneer in the use of movable type. When he began building a printing press in 1436, he was unlikely to have realized that he was giving birth to an art form that would take center stage in the social and industrial revolutions that followed.

Gutenberg was German, his press was wooden, and the most important *aspect* of his invention was that it was the first form of printing to use movable type. Although Laurence Koster of Haarlem also laid claim to the invention, scholars have generally accepted Gutenberg as the father of modern printing. Before Gutenberg, the printing press was used only to reproduce pictures, playing cards, and designs on cloth. Designs were cut in wood, stone or metal and transferred to parchment or vellum. Sometimes a few words of explanation were cut into the printing block, but that was the limit of text printing. Books were copied by hand by monks, which was a labor-intensive undertaking.

Detailed records of Gutenberg's life and work are *negligible*; his name does not appear on any of the works credited to him. From what is known, Gutenberg was born in Mainz, Germany, in about 1400. He worked as a silversmith and also served as a policeman. In 1438, he became a partner in a block printing firm. From 1438 to 1455, he experimented with metal type.

Perhaps his most significant *innovation* was the efficient molding and casting of movable metal type. Each separate letter was carved into the end of a steel punch which was then hammered into a copper blank. The copper impression was inserted into a mold and a molten alloy made of lead and tin was poured into it. The metal cooled quickly and the resulting reverse image of the letter was attached to a lead base. The width of the lead base varied according to the letter's size (for example, the base of an 'i' would not be nearly as wide as the base of an 'w'). This emphasized the visual impact of words and clusters of words rather than evenly spaced letters. This novelty lent elegance and sophistication to what seemed to many to be the magically perfect regularity of a printed page.

Gutenberg designed a Latin-print Bible which became his signature work. He printed approximately 300 two-volume Gutenberg Bibles, which sold for 30 florins each, or about three years of a clerk's wage. The copies of the 42-line Bible that remain – about 40 in all – are among the world's most valuable books. It is known as the 42-line Bible because most of its pages were printed in two columns forty-two lines long. The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. has one of the three remaining complete and perfect sets.

All in all, Gutenberg's contributions to early printing technology should be classed with the greatest events in the history of the world. It caused a revolution in the development of culture, equaled by hardly any other incident in the Christian Era. Thus, not only has Gutenberg's art been inseparable from the progress of science, it has also been an indispensable factor in the education of the people at large. Culture and knowledge, until then considered aristocratic privileges peculiar to certain classes, were popularized by typography, although in the process it unfortunately brought about an internal revolution in the intellectual world in the direction of what is profane and free from restraint.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
A. The history of printing around the world
B. The contributions Gutenberg made to typography
C. The famous 42-line Bible
D. Different kinds of print type and their applications

2. The word 'aspect' is closest in meaning to ______.
A. feature B. type C. relation D. purpose

3. According to paragraph 2, how were books reproduced before the printing press?
A. Monks copied them by hand.
B. Designs were cut in wood, stone or metal and transferred to parchment or vellum.
C. Books were not able to be reproduced at that time.
D. Sometimes a few words of explanation were cut into the printing block.

4. The word 'negligible' is closest in meaning to ______.
A. insignificant B. enormous C. well-known D. limited

5. According to the passage, what lent elegance and sophistication to a printed page?
A. The letters were all the same size.
B. A lead base was used for the letters.
C. The letters 'i' and 'w' were very stylized.
D. The letters were aligned with perfect regularity.

6. The word 'innovation' is closest in meaning to ______.
A. metal B. blank C. letter D. novelty

7. Why is Gutenberg's Bible called the 42-line Bible?
A. The complete bible was written in 42 lines.
B. Most pages contained exactly 42 lines.
C. Only 42 lines of the bible have been found.
D. The bible consisted of 42 lines per volume.

8. The author implies that Gutenberg ______.
A. invented the printing press B. was the first to print text
C. only printed a bible D. was not successful at any job

9. In the last paragraph the author suggests that ______.
A. Gutenberg contributed little to the development of printing
B. Gutenberg's art has no connection to the progress of modern science
C. culture and knowledge in the Christian Era was peculiar to all classes
D. the invention of movable type was a significant event in world history

10. Which of the following should NOT be included in a summary of the passage?
A. The 42-line Bible is considered Gutenberg's finest work.
B. Gutenberg changed the way text is produced.
C. Gutenberg was one of the most famous Germans in history.
D. Movable metal type was invented by Gutenberg.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST:

Choose the word or phrase that best fits each gap of the passage.

Some time ago, scientists began (1) ______ to find out whether it would be possible to set up a 'village' under the sea. A special room was built and lowered (2) ______ the water of Port Sudan in the Red Sea. For 29 days, five men lived (3) ______ a depth of 40 feet. At a (4) ______ lower level, another two divers stayed for a week in a smaller 'house'. On returning to the surface, the men said that they had experienced no difficulty in breathing and had (5) ______ many interesting scientific observations. The captain of the party, Commander Cousteau, spoke of the possibility of (6) ______ the seabed. He said that some permanent stations were to be set up under the sea, and some undersea farms would provided food for the growing population of the world.

The divers in both 'houses' spent most of their time (7) ______ the bottom of the sea. On four occasions, they went down to 360 feet and observed many extraordinary (8) ______ of the marine life, some of which had never been seen before. During their stay, Commander Cousteau and his divers reached a depth of 1,000 feet and witnessed a gathering of an immense (9) ______ of crabs which numbered, perhaps, hundreds of millions. They also found out that it was (10) ______ to move rapidly in the water in a special vessel known as a 'diving saucer'.

1.	A. experiment	B. experience	C. experiments	D. experiences
2.	A. under	B. into	C. down	D. below
3.	A. to	B. at	C. with	D. on
4.	A. far	B. more	C. any	D. some
5.	A. made	B. practised	C. done	D. exercised
6.	A. implanting	B. planting	C. growing	D. cultivating
7.	A. inquiring	B. enquiring	C. imploring	D. exploring
8.	A. systems	B. shapes	C. forms	D. breeds
9.	A. pack	B. school	C. herd	D. flock
10.	A. able	B. capable	C. possible	D. hardly

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS: Put the verbs in the correct tenses / forms.

1. Helen (type) all day and still (not finish) the report.
2. For some years now Samantha (believe) strongly in reincarnation and (try) to persuade her friends to come round to her way of thinking but they (be) still not convinced.
3. By the end of next year, sixty houses (build) on this site.
4. Someone (try) to get in through the kitchen window during the night. If you (look) carefully you (be) able to see the marks.
5. The impact of the postal strike began (feel) after only three days.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions or particles.

1. He's always gloating ______ his meteoric rise as an actor.
2. He was deaf ______ my requests for help.
3. I left him in the market haggling ______ the price of a shirt.
4. We're two months ______ arrears ______ the rent.
5. The expense on the new house ate ______ my savings, but it was worth it.
6. My father is always getting ______ me about my clothes.
7. The lecturer had difficulty putting ______ his ideas.
8. There was no TV so we were thrown ______ ______ our resources.

III. WORD FORMS:

Use the correct form of the words in capitals to fit each gap.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY...

Playing is a serious business. Children engrossed in a make-believe world, fox cubs play-fighting, kittens teasing a ball of string, aren't just having fun. Play may look like a (0) <u>carefree</u> and exuberant	CARE
way to pass the time before the hard work of (1) ______ comes	ADULT
along, but there's much more to it than that. For a start, play can be dangerous and costs some animals their lives. It is also extremely (2) ______ in terms of energy. Nature tends not to waste energy so there	COST
must be a reason for this dangerous and strenuous activity. Playing is a (3) ______ for the development of intelligence. Current theories posits	REQUIRE
that more of the brain is involved in play than was previously believed. Play certainly seems to (4) ______ higher cognitive processes because	ACT
it involves complex (5) ______ of playmates, ideas of reciprocity and	ASSESS
the use of (6) ______ signals and rules.	SPECIAL
It is already known that juveniles denied the opportunity for play lose the ability to apply social rules when they do interact with their peers. Children destined to suffer mental illnesses as adults engage in precious little social play early in life. The effect of depriving normal children of play is still (7) ______, but the implication is	KNOW
that (8) ______ and learning abilities could be adversely affected.	CREATE
With (9) ______ beginning earlier and becoming (10) ______ more	SCHOOL
exam-oriented, the time afforded to play is obviously being	INCREASE
reduced. What the resul will be is likely to cause concern.	

IV. Error Identification: Correct the mistakes in the passage.

l. 1 There are two reasons why I wanted to study in France. I wanted to be in a
l. 2 place which was at the centre of Europe, close to other countries such as
l. 3 England and Germany. The other reason was that I had found it very
l. 4 difficult to find a place to study medicine in my own country, where there
l. 5 were only three medicine schools.
l. 6 I had spent my two last school years at a boarding school, where I made a
l. 7 lot of friends and learned to look after myself. I was nineteen when I left
l. 8 and I knew that I could deal with a student life. First of all, I had to learn
l. 9 the language of the country I would be living for quiet a while. I learnt the
l. 10 language quickly because I stayed with the French family, which was a
l. 11 great help. I was expected to speak only their language and not mine. After
l. 12 that, I looked around at an apartment to rent. I found one very next to the
l. 13 university so I went on foot every day. I was able to exercise a lot and,
l. 14 consequently, be fit all year around. My studies went very much well and I
graduated at the top of the class with full honours.

l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________
l. ____ ________ → ________

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Supply ONE word that best fits each gap of the passage.

Advertisements

Perhaps the most creative (1) ______ of language innewspapers is in the advertisements. The writers have to catch and hold the reader's attenttion. They often do this with a (2) ______ on words. You read the words and understand one (3) ______ and then suddenly you realise that another interpretation is also (4) ______. Through the ambiguity the advertisement has caught your attention – and the advertiser hopes you will buy the product.

Under the picture of a new car are the words: "Not another family saloon." The dual interpretation of that phrase is (5) ______ on how it is pronounced. Misread it by putting the stress on the second word thereby projecting a message the advertiser would clearly not want, and this makes you look again and pay conscious (6) ______ to the alternative message.

Advertising copywriters frequently make (7) ______ of idioms. One advertisement showed girls wearing different coloured jeans, but none of the traditional blue ones. Underneath were the words: "Jeanius is having ideas out of the blue." On level, that means the jeans are not ordinary blue jeans but ones in a wide range of colours. But there is also the suggestion that these new jeans are a sudden piece of inspiration, a stroke of a genius. "Out of the blue" is an idiom which (8) ______ quite unexpectedly and genius often (9) ______ getting a brilliant idea suddenly. That's very clever, but it's not quite the (10) ______ of it, because it's not genius they are talking about, but Jeanius. That is another play on words – the product they are selling, after all, is just a pair of jeans.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

i. Complete the second sentence in such a way that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. He don't like it when people ring him late at night.
   He disapproves .... at night.
2. I always think about transport costs when travelling.
   I always take .... when travelling.
3. Is it likely that you will be promoted by July?
   What are .... July?
4. The two boxers weigh exactly the same.
   There .... boxers.
5. To the best of my knowledge, Dr Anderson is an excellent cardiologist.
   As .... cardiologist.

ii. Complete the second sentence in such a way that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using between three and eight words, including the word given. You must not change the word given.

1. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the story. **appetite**
   What he told me .... the story.
2. He bought a new jacket without having planned to. **spur**
   He bought .... moment.
3. They remain close friends despite having had many arguments. **fallen**
   They .... having had many arguments.
4. The board had a secret meeting in order to discuss changes in company policy. **doors**
   The board .... company policy.
5. Tom's presence at parties always adds to everyone's enjoyment. **soul**
   Tom .... the party.

TRƯỜNG THPT PLEIKU – GIA LAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY(5points)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced diferently from the others.

1. A. mince B. cipher C. demand D. cinema
2. A. question B. quota C. racquet D. quieten
3. A. polaroid B. polecast C. fossil D. ghost
4. A. executive B. execrable C. exhale D. exhibition
5. A. stooge B. proof C. gooey D. hookworm

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

1. A. laborious B. geological C. delicious D. experiment
2. A. immune B. pneumonia C. delicate D. insistent
3. A. delicacy B. literature C. temperate D. supremacy
4. A. majesty B. machine C. magnificent D. manure
5. A. redundant B. microscopic C. reluctant D. acquaintance

II. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1: ***Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)***

The ruined temples of Angkor are perhaps one of the most impressive Seven Wonders of the World. Located in modern day Cambodia near Lake Tonle Sap, the largest freshwater lake in Asia, Angkor was the **seat** of power for the Khmer Empire from the ninth to the fifteenth century. The ruins of Angko are documented as some

of the most impressive ones in the world, rivaling the pyramids of Giza in Egypt. Why this mighty civilization died out is a question that archeologists are now only beginning to ponder. The answer, it turns out, may be linked with the availability of fresh water.

One possible explanation for the downfall of the Khmer Empire has to do with the inhabitants' irrigation system. The temple and palaces of Angkor were constructed around a series of **artificial** reservoirs and canals which were annually flooded to capacity by the Mekong River. Once filled, **they** were used to irrigate the surrounding rice patties and farmland during the course of the year. Farmers were completely dependent upon the water for their crucial rice crop. Without consistent irrigation, the farmers would have been unable to maintain functional crop production.

Scientists speculate that toward the end of the Khmer Empire the hydraulic systems of the reservoirs and canals broke down. The construction of hundreds of sandstone temples and palaces required an enormous amount of physical labor. In addition, as the capital of the Khmer Empire, Angkor contained upwards of one hundred thousand people who resided in and around Angkor. In order to feed so many people, the local farmers were driven to grow food quicker and more efficiently. After centuries of continual use, the irrigation system was pushed beyond its capacity. Soil erosion, nutrient depletion, and the loss of water led to decrease in the food supply. With less food available, the people of Angkor slowly began to migrate to other parts of Cambodia thus leaving the marvelous city of Angkor to be swallowed by the jungle. Therefore, it is speculated that the Khmer Empire may have fallen victim to its own **decrepit** infrastructure.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   A. Modern day agricultural procedures in Cambodia.
   B. A possible explanation for the decline of a civilization.
   C. The essential role water plays in farming.
   D. Religious temples of the ancient Khmer Empire.
2. The passage preceding this one most likely discusses ______.
   A. architecture of ancient Asian civilization
   B. religious practices of the people of Angkor
   C. the form of government practiced by the Khmer Empire
   D. the other six wonders of the world
3. According to the passage, Lake Tonle Sap in Cambodia ______.
   A. is an enormous fresh body of water in Asia
   B. was unable to supply enough fish for the people of Angkor
   C. became polluted due to a population explosion
   D. is one of the Seven Wonders of the world
4. The word "seat" in paragraph 1 closest in meaning to ______.
   A. battle B. chief C. location D. summit
5. Why does the author mention the hydraulic systems of the reservoirs?
   A. They supplied irrigation from the Indian Ocean.
   B. They became non-functional due to overuse.
   C. They were destroyed by nearby warrior tribes.
   D. They helped transport the sandstone for constructing temples.

6. The word "artificial" in paragraph 2 closest in meaning to ______.
   A. man-made B. numerous C. natural D. insincere
7. The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to ______.
   A. rice patties B. farmland
   C. reservoirs and canals D. temples and places
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the inhabitants of the Khmer Empire ______.
   A. were intentionally starved by the farmers
   B. lost their food source due to excess rainfall
   C. supplemented their diets with meat hunted in the nearby jungles
   D. depended upon rice as their main source of food
9. All the following are mentioned as events that can affect food supply EXCEPT ______.
   A. erosion of soil B. contamination of soil
   C. reduction of nutrients D. loss of water supply
10. The word "decrepit" in the last sentence of the passage is closest in meaning to ______.
   A. deteriorated B. incomplete C. disorganized D. beneficial

PASSAGE 2: ***Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)***

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes. The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother. There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave.- at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar. Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house. But what could happen if, in spite of the ***aforementioned precautions***, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home. Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window. What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders. A

sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinise callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example. If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. Far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

1. A well-protected house ___________
   A. is regarded as a challenge by most criminals B. is a lot of bother to maintain
   C. is less likely to be burgled D. is very unlikely to be burgled
2. According to the writer, we should
   A. give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out
   B. avoid leaving our house empty
   C. only go out when we have to
   D. always keep the curtains closed
3. The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot
   A. is a useful place to hide it B. is imaginative
   C. is where you always find a spare key D. is a predictable place to hide it
4. The "*aforementioned precautions*" refer to steps that.
   A. will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not
   B. will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home
   C. are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe
   D. will stop a potential burglar
5. Gaining entiy to a house through a small window.
   A. is surprisingly difficult
   B.is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door
   C. is tried only by very determined burglars
   D. is not as difficult as people think
6. According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms
   A. are good value for money B. cost a lot of money but are worth it
   C. are luxury items D. are absolutely essential items
7. The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole
   A. gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine
   B. will prevent your home being burgled
   C. avoids you having to invite people into your home
   D. is only necessary for elderly people
8. The best title for the text is
   A. Increasing Household Crime
   B. What To Do If a Burglar Breaks into Your Home
   C. Protecting Your Home from Intruders
   D. Burglary Statistics

III. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points).

A popular character in the nation's top television soap is (1)_______ for something of which she was probably innocent. Having been found guilty of a series of fraudulent acts, she contemplates months of incarceration. A good story-line, but wait! Within hours the television station is being (2)_______ with calls of protest. A national newspaper soon (3) _________ up a campaign to have her freed. Thousands of T-shirts are printed with slogans calling for her release. Offices and factory floors echo to the sounds of animated debate. It is even mentioned in Parliament. It's easy to (4) _________ off such idiocies as 'a bit of fun', but there's surely a more serious side. A fair proportion of viewers were obviously(5) _______ in by the story to such an extent that their perception of fact and fiction was clearly(6)_________. Everywhere, millions will(7)_______ over their 7-day TV guide to get a preview of the week's soaps. If a character is (8) _________ to be past his or her sell-by date, and the decision has been taken to write him or her out, possibly to have them killed off in spectacular fashion, viewing figures are likely to soar by up to 25%. A life-threatening fire can be (9) _______ upon to add millions to the ratings. A major wedding can find half of Britain sitting (10)_________ to the screen! It's all very strange.

1.	A. jailed	B. prisoned	C. sentenced	D. charged
2.	A. bombed	B. attacked	C. streamed	D. inundated
3.	A. opens	B. starts	C. puts	D. establishes
4.	A. laugh	B. smile	C. take	D. put
5.	A. thrown	B. carried	C. indulged	D. taken
6.	A. blurred	B. hampered	C. tampered	D. glossed
7.	A. flick	B. go	C. pore	D. sit
8.	A. decided	B. resolved	C. deemed	D. suspected
9.	A. leaned	B. construed	C. relied	D. improved
10.	A. swamped	B. stuck	C. paralysed	D. glued

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORM / TENSES *(10 points)*

Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tenses or forms.

1. The little boy had a lot of trouble (convince) _________ everyone that he (see) _________a mermaid.
2. I was terribly disappointed (discover) _________ that he (lie) _________ to me.
3. I really didn't expect (introduce) _________ to the president.
4. The sunlight (come) _________ through the window (wake) _________ me up early every morning.
5. The girl got into a lot of trouble. She (not, tell) _________ a lie.
6. I appreciate (tell) _________ the news.
7. The anthropologist (leave) _________ the village when she (collect) _________ enough data.

8. He saves £500 a year. By the time he (retire) ________ he (save) ________ £20.000.
9. The fog (come) ________ down suddenly and I suppose they(not, know) ________which way (turn) ________. If only they (have) ________ a map and compass with them, 'they (not, drown) ________
10. You (telephone) ________ for ages. You (not, finish) ________?

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS *(10 points)*

Part 1: Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable prepositions or particles.

THE POWER OF THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

Suddenly you find that you have lost all awareness of what you were going to say next, though a moment ago the thought was perfectly clear. Or perhaps you were (1)______ the verge of introducing a friend, and his name escaped you, as you were about to utter it. You may say you cannot remember; in all probability, though, the thought has become unconscious, or at least momentarily separated from consciousness. We find the same phenomenon (2) ________our senses. If we concentrate hard on a continuous note, which is (3) _______ the edge of audibility, the sound seems to stop at regular intervals and then start again. Such oscillations are the result of a periodic decrease and increase in our attention, not due to any variation in the note.

But when we are unconscious (4) _______ something it does not cease to exist, any more than a car that has disappeared round a corner has vanished into thin air. It is simply (5) ________ of sight. Just as we may later see the car again, so we come across thoughts that were temporarily lost from us.

Thus, part of the unconscious consists of a multitude of temporarily obscured thoughts, impressions, and images that, in spite of being lost, continue to have an influence on our conscious minds. A man who is distracted or 'absent-minded' will walk across the room (6) _______ search of something. He stopped, in a quandary - he Has forgotten what he was (7) ________. His hands grope (8) __________ the objects on the table as if he were sleepwalking or (9) __________ hypnosis; he is oblivious (10) ____________ his original purpose, yet he is unconsciously guided by it. In the end, he realizes what it is that he wants. His unconscious has prompted him.

Part 2: Fill in each blank with a suitable particle.

1. We had some problems when we checked ________ the hotel.They had reserved the room under the wrong name.
2. My book club meets regularly to discuss selected novels. In fact, we are getting ______ next week to talk about a really unique mystery novel called Illusion.
3. I can mail the letter for you. I go________the post office on my way to work..
4. In the dream, my wallet turned________ a butterfly and flew away. Isn't that symbolic. I think I'd beuer stop spending so much money.
5. Before the plane takes______, the flight attendant told everyone to fasten their seat belts and put their chairs in an upright position.
6. Don't forget to put your gloves_______.It is cold outside!
7. The police chased the robber down the street and through the park but they couldn't catch him. He got______by jumping on the back of a passing truck.

8. Fred told us to keep______.He said the dog was very aggressive and that it might even be rabid.
9. I am looking ______ an apartment near the beach. I would like a studio or a one bedroom with a view of the ocean.
10. I can't believe how much John takes_______his father. They look and act exactly the same.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE appropriate word. (20 points)

Passage 1: **ICE-FISHING**

Every weekend, hundreds of Russians trudge for miles across snow and ice to indulge in the one thing which they really enjoy: ice-fishing

(1)________ finding a suitably desolate spot of their own, they drill a hole in the ice. dip in their line and wait for the fish to bite. With (2)________ company whatsoever, save that of the relentless howling of the wind, they sit for hours huddled over the frozen Moscow river, never exchanging more than the merest of grunts or nods with a fellow fisherman, should one pass by. (3) _______ the practitioners of this bizarre sport may say, the rewards of ice-fishing do not include the fish they hope to catch. To say the least these are inedible. Could it be, then, that they do it (4) _________ and simply for the challenge? Yet another case of man battling against the elements?

In fact, the majority of Russians do not understand why so large a number of their countrymen can waste the precious hours of winter daylight on (5) ________ appears to be such a pointless activity. After all, they cannot understand why anybody should risk life and limb to catch fish which are usually thrown back into the river. For although ice-fishing may appear to be safe, it can be very dangerous indeed. In fact, (6)__________ unpredictable are the movements of ice-floes, that every year lives are put in danger or (7) ______ altogether.

Fishermen can find themselves swept away and stranded on sheets of ice, and, even if rescued by helicopter within a few hours, will perish in the sub-zero temperatures. Such is the expense of these rescue operations that there have been signs of a backlash among non-fishermen recently, many of whom have demanded that fishermen be fined for recklessly endangering their lives and the lives of others. Some have even suggested that the stranded fishermen (8)____________ not be given the (9) ________ bit of help - after all, they have only themselves to blame for their unhappy predicament. (10) _______ to say, the fishermen themselves do not seem to care one way or the other. For them, the risk and sacrifices they make are part and parcel of the mysterious allure of ice-fishing.

Passage 2:

After living (1) ________ the threat of extinction for more than 30 years, the national bird of the United States has been granted an official reprieve, as the bald eagle and twenty-eight other animal and plant species have been earmarked (2) ________ removal from America's list of endangered species. The bald eagle, also known as the white-headed sea eagle, took pride of place at the top of a list of species likely to be taken off the endangered register in the coming years. The proposed 'delistings' are (3) __________ promoted. (4) _______ the US interior secretary to

counter a growing feeling among Republicans that endangered-species laws do not work. Charges of ineffectiveness have been (5)______ against these laws before, but more recently it has even been suggested that the situation may actually have been (6)______ worse by them. The recovery of the bald eagle follows thirty-one years on the critical list. Its numbers had been (7)________ to fewer than five hundred by the use of pesticides that reacted adversely(8) ________ its reproductive system. The number of nesting pairs is now estimated at five thousand. The interior secretary claims that the new list was a vindication of the legislation under which the eagle, a national symbol (9)________ originally from the Indians, and more than a thousand other species were protected. (A spokesperson denied that it was simply a publicity stunt timed to coincide (10) ________ the swearing in of the president for his second term.). Until now, few species have ever been removed from the list. When they were, it was usually because they had become extinct.

IV. WORD FORMATION

Part 1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

1. The new system ______ with existing telephone equipment.**(face)**
2. Archaeologists have ______ an entire Roman city. **(cover)**
3. Many advertisements work at a ________ level. **(conscious)**
4. He wondered ________ what would happen. **(idle)**
5. She ______ the kettle with fresh water. **(fill)**
6. Ministers have dismissed the rumours of a bribery scandal as ________. **(sense)**
7. The ship was blown off course by ______ weather conditions. **(normal)**
8. The burglars gained entry to the building after______ alarm. **(able)**
9. Statistical graphs may be inaccurate and ______. **(lead)**
10. The school believes in ________ teaching method. **(active)**

Part 2: Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

Last year I resigned my post as a Head of Department at a large comprehensive school.
After 23 years of teaching, I had simply had enough of a job which is becoming
increasingly (1)________. As a Departmental Head, I saw at close hand the **Problem**
effect of the government's increased (2)__________ in educational matters; **Involve**
the job is now ten times more (3)__________ than it was when I started out. **Bureau**
Not content with loading teachers down with paperwork, the government has also
imposed standard national tests on pupils as young as six, a fact which has left
many teachers (4) __________ with their profession. But that side of things is **Enchant**
by no means all. There is also the growing (5)__________ of the pupils, **Aggressive**
including the girls. There are the frequent little acts of (6) ________ which **Rude**
teachers have become almost (7) __________ to stop, now that the right to **Power**
discipline pupils has been all but taken from them. There is the restlessness and
sheer (8) __________ of children brought up on a diet of computer games **Boring**
and violent videos. Some people dismiss any link between computer games
and a (9) __________ in attention span, but few of them are teachers. **Reduce**
When I started out, I used to enjoy teaching history, my chosen discipline, to
(10)__________ pupils; now I do so every Tuesday evening, teaching local history to **Respect**
pensioners.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. It's difficult to answer her question adequately.
   Hers ....
2. The manager is not to be disturbed.
   On no account ....
3. If you didn't contribute generously, we couldn't continue our work.
   But for..................................
4. Although he was very tired, he agreed to play tennis.
   Tired ....
5. I didn't realise how much he was influenced by his brother.
   I didn't realise the extent..
6. When Mary was pregnant, all she wanted to eat was jelly. **CRAVING**
   ....
7. The interview panel thought that Sarah had a very good manner. **IMPRESSION**
   ....
8. Organic vegetables are said to be healthy. **WONDERS**
   ....
9. The fact that he will never race again is something he cannot accept. **TERMS**
   ....
10. Pandas need a special diet, without it they perish. **PROVIDED**
   ....

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In most lines of this text there is one unnecessary word. It is either incorrect grammatically, or does not fit the sense of the text. For each line write the unnecessary word in the space beside the text. Tick each correct line.

1. During the 1960s, the Berkeley campus of the University of California came to national attention as a result its radical political activity.
   (A: came to; B: result; C: radical; D: political activity)
2. Because of the flourish with which John Hancock signed the Declaration of Independence, his name become synonymous with signature.
   (A: which; B: his; C: become; D: synonymous)
3. On the floor of the Pacific Ocean is hundreds of flat-topped mountains more than a mile beneath sea level.
   (A: floor; B: is; C: flat-topped; D: more than)
4. William Hart was an act best known for his roles as western heros in silent films.
   (A: act; B: best known; C: his; D: as)
5. Prior to an extermination program early in the last century, alive wolves roamed across nearly all of North America.
   (A: Prior to; B: early in the; C: alive; D: nearly)

6. The state seal still used in Massachusetts designed by Paul Revere, who also designed the first Continental currency.
A B C D

7. Artist Gutzon Borglum designed the Mount Rushmore Memorial and worked on project from 1925 until his death in 1941.
A B C D

8. Sapphires weighing as much as two pounds have on occasion mined.
A B C D

9. Like snakes, lizards can be found on all others continents except Antarctica.
A B C D

10. Banks, savings and loans, and finance companies have recently been doing home equity loans with greater frequency than ever before.
A B C D

TRƯỜNG THPT KON TUM – KON TUM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts -- 0.1/ sentence x 60)

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three

1. A. kingdom B. mountain C. begin D. passage
2. A. jellyfish B. herbicide C. carnivore D. entrapment
3. A. investigate B. population C. diversity D. technology
4. A. reconstruction B. vegetation C. destruction D. circulation
5. A. enthusiasm B. parade C. festival D. recipient

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

6. A. figure B. generous C. bridge D. disadvantage
7. A. mutual B. charity C. Christmas D. child
8. A. power B. slow C. snow D. show
9. A. solitude B. wilderness C. gigantic D. ignorantly
10. A. driven B. direction C. gratitude D. diverse

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best option A, B, C or D to finish each of the following sentences.

1. We must send _____ Aid to the refugees
A. Humanism B. Human C. Humanitarian D. Humane
2. People have used coal and oil to _________ electricity for a long time.
A. cultivate. B. breed. C. raise. D. generate.
3. I _____ our teacher tomorrow, so I shall give him your note
A. have seen B. was going to see C. shall have seen D. am seeing
4. We will go skiing if it _____ this week
A. snowed B. is snowing C. will snow D. snows

5. Wildlife all over the world is in............
A. Death B. danger C. threat D. risk
6. Without plants, most water would _____ as soon as it falls
A. run by B. run after C. run away D. run off
7. We are considering having _____ for the coming New Year.
A. redecorated our flat B. to redecorate our flat
C. our flat to be redecorated D. our flat redecorated
8. "You should stop working too hard _____ you'll get sick."
A. or else B. if C. in case D. whereas
9. _____ anything suspicious arise, please let me know at once.
A. Should B. Would C. Can D. Did
10. _____ his advice, I would never have got a job.
A. Except B. Apart from C. But for D. If
11. I'd rather you _____ in here.
A. don't smoke B. shouldn't smoke
C. didn't smoke D. not smoke
12. She __________ about the time, her friend was also late.
A. needn't worry B. didn't need to worry
C. needn't have worried D. needn't worrying
13. It is hard to get __________ him; he is such an aggressive man.
A. by B. on with C. into D. over to
14. In many big cities, people have to __________ up with noise, overcrowding and bad air.
A. keep B. catch C. face D. put
15. You've had a __________ escape. I thought youd never get away from him
A. near B. close C. narrow D. short
16. Do you think Ms. Brown will __________ for Parliament in the next election?
A. sit B. run C. walk D. stand
17. In my opinion, there are five most important _______ which are necessary for true friendship to exist: unselfishness, constancy, loyalty, trust, and sympathy.
A.quanlities B. qualities C. characteristics D. grades
18. We are now facing with the problem of _________
A. destruction B. deforestation C. ferestation D. deforest
19. She showed her ________ by asking lots of trivial questions.
A. experience B. experienced C. inexperienced D. inexperience
20. China is one of the most ______ populated areas in the world.
A. wastefully B. perfectly C. densely D. completely

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and

radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability.

On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to heat a huge mass of molten metal in a furnace, or to boil a jug for a cup of coffee.

Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances.

To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal.

Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation.

Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as **they** flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

1. The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to ______.
   A. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
   B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
   C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
   D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity
2. Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?
   A. Gas. B. Petrol. C. Steam. D. Hot wind.
3. What does the author mean by saying that electricity is flexible?
   A. It is cheap and easy to use. B. It is used to drive motor engines.
   C. It can be adapted to various uses. D. It can be made with ease.
4. What do we call machines that make electricity?
   A. Voltages. B. Electric magnets.
   C. Generators or turbines. D. Pipes and radiators.
5. The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are ______.
   A. atomic power and water B. water and coal
   C. sunlight and wind power D. wind and gas

6. The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to ______.
   A. harmful effects B. the tides C. scientists D. new ways
7. Electric magnets are used in steel works to ______.
   A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons B. test the steel for strength
   C. heat the molten steel D. boil a jug of water
8. The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they ___.
   A. do not pollute the environment B. are more reliable
   C. are more adaptable D. do not require attention
9. Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?
   A. Sunlight. B. Petrol. C. Water. D. Wind.
10. The best title for this passage could be ______.
   A. "Types of Power Plants" B. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
   C. "How to Produce Electricity" D. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"

READING 2: Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1 – 8: The reading passage has nine paragraphs A – I.From the list below choose the most suitable headings for B – I.Write the appropriate number (i – xiv) beside in boxes 1 – 8 on your answer sheet. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you do not have to use them all.

List of headings

i.	The traveler's character.
ii.	Disproportionate growth.
iii.	Pilots and aircrew.
iv.	Additional action.
v.	Smaller seats.
vi.	Uncomfortable aeroplanes
vii.	Origins.
viii.	A major threat.
ix.	Demands for change.
x.	Business people.
xi.	The roots of the problem.
xii.	The pace of life.
xiii.	Links to the surroundings.
xiv.	Personal experience.

Air Rage

(A) The first recorded case of an airline passenger turning seriously violent during a flight, a phenomenon now widely known as "air rage", happened in 1947 on a flight from Havana to Miami. A drunk man assaulted another passenger and bit a flight attendant. However, the man escaped punishment because it was not then clear under whose legal control a crime committed on plane was, the country where the plane was registered or the country where the crime was committed. In

1963, at the Tokyo convention, it was decided that the laws of the country where the plane is registered take precedence.

(B) The frequency of air rage has expanded out of proportion to the growth of air travel. Until recently few statistic were gathered about air rage, but those that have been indicate that passengers are increasingly likely to cause trouble or engage in violent acts. For example, in 1998 there were 266 air rage incidents out of approximately four million passengers, a 400% increase from 1995. In the same period American Airlines showed a 200% rise. Air travel is predicted to rise by 5% internationally by 2010 leading to increased airport congestion. This, coupled with the flying public's increased aggression, means that air rage may become a major issue in coming years.

(C) Aside from discomfort and disruption, air rage poses some very real dangers to flying. The most extreme of these is when out of control passengers enter the cockpit. This has actually happened on a number of occasions, the worst of which have resulted in the death and injury of pilots or the intruder taking control of the plane, almost resulting in crashes. In addition, berserk passengers sometimes attempt to open the emergency doors while in flight, putting the whole aircraft in danger. These are extreme examples and cases of air rage more commonly result in physical assaults on fellow passengers and crew such as throwing objects, punching, stabbing or scalding with hot coffee.

(D) The causes of air rage are not known for certain, but it is generally thought that factors include: passenger behavior and personality, the physical environment and changes in society. A recent study has identified the issues that start the incidents to be as follows.

Alcohol	25%
Seating	16%
Smoking	10%
Carry on luggage	9%
Flight attendants	8%
Food	5%

(E) One of the major causes seems to be the passenger's behavior or their personality. Fear of flying and the feeling of powerlessness associated with flying can lead to irritable or aggressive passengers. Also, alcohol consumed on a plane pressurized to 8000ft affects the drinker more quickly and the effects are stronger. Many people do not take account of this and drinking may increase any negative reaction to the flying environment they have, which, combined with the lowering of their inhibitions, may cause air rage. Smoking withdrawal, which some liken in severity to opiate withdrawal, is another major cause of air rage incidents. Passengers caught smoking in the toilets occasionally assault flight attendants and have been known to start fires. When conflicts occur in these conditions, they can escalate

into major incidents if the passenger has a violent personality or a fear of flying and because of the enclosed nature of a plane offers no option of retreat as would be natural in a "fight or flight" reaction.

(F) Some people feel that the physical environment of a plane can lead to air rage. Seats on most airlines have become smaller in recent years as airlines try to increase profits. This leads to uncomfortable and irritated passengers. Also, space for carry on luggage is often very small. Because up to 8% of checked in luggage is lost, misdirected or stolen, passengers have been trying to fit larger carry on items into these small storage areas and this can lead to disputes that can escalate into air rage. Airlines could also be to blame by raising passengers' expectations too high with their marketing and advertising. Many air rage incidents start when disappointed passengers demand to be reseated. Finally, there is some evidence to show that low oxygen levels can raise aggression level and make people feel more desperate. Airlines have lowered oxygen levels to save money. Now the level of oxygen in the air that the pilots breathe is ten times higher than in cabin class.

(G) Another reason that has been suggested is that society is getting ruder and less patient. The increased congestion at airports, longer queues and increased delays have only added to this. In addition, some air rage incidents have been linked to the demanding nature of high achieving business people, who do not like people telling them what to do and resent the power that the cabin staff have over them. For them, a flight attendant is a waiter or waitress who should do what the passenger wants.

(H) The strongest calls for action to control air rage have come from pilots and aircrew. The International Transport Workers' Federation argues that there are too many loopholes that let people escape punishment and that the penalties are too light. They want to notify all passengers of the penalties for air rage before taking off, rather than after the passenger begins to cause serious problems, when it may be too late. The Civil Aviation Organisation has been organizing international cooperation and penalties have increased in recent years. The most severe punishment so far has been a 51 month jail sentence, a fine to pay for the jet fuel used and 200 hours community service for a man who attempted to enter the cockpit and to open the emergency door of a domestic US flight.

(I) Various other measures are being used to control air rage. Air crew are getting training on how to calm passengers and how to predict where incidents might result in air rage and take action to prevent this. Other measures include, strengthening doors to stop people entering the cockpit, training crew in the use of plastic restraints to tie down unruly passengers and having pilots divert their planes if passengers cause problems. Banning passengers who are guilty of air rage from flying has also been tried to a lesser extent

Example:

Paragraph A	Answer: vii

1. Paragraph B
2. Paragraph C
3. Paragraph D
4. Paragraph E
5. Paragraph F
6. Paragraph G
7. Paragraph H
8. Paragraph I

Questions 9 – 10: Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

9. The environment in a plane makes disagreements more likely to become serious problems.

10. It has been impossible to ban passengers with histories of air-rage.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

In this age of (1)______telephone networks and electronic mail, it seems that fewer and even fewer people are taking time to sit down and write letters (2)_____friends and relatives. For hundreds of years, letters were the only way to keep (3)_____ people who were any distance away and letter-writing was seen as an important skill for all learned people (4)______.

Gradually, (5)_____, the importance of writing letters is decreasing to a point that majority of us have to (6)_____ a special effort to turn out something worthwhile when we apply for a job or make a complaint. In business circles the tendency is for routine communications to become shorter. (7)_____ clients may appreciate a detailed letter, an employee who sends out long letters is often regarded as (8)_____. Many people prefer the telephone in all circumstances and its speed is essential in many situations but (9)______ have you put the telephone down, dissatisfied with what you have managed to say? I don't think Ill throw my (10)______ away yet.

1. A. progressive	B. advanced	C. highly-developed	D. all are correct
2. A. to	B. from	C. for	D. with
3. A. in step with	B. in contact with	C. on good terms with	D. in favour of
4. A. to be mastered	B. mastering	C. to master	D. mastered
5. A. therefore	B. however	C. in short	D. for example
6. A. make	B. do	C. cause	D. create
7. A. Even though	B. As though	C. Despite	D. However
8. A. unimportant	B. inefficient	C. unusual	D. impossible
9. A. how often	B. how long	C. how much	D. how about
10. A. letter	B. telephone	C. pen	D. effort

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Give the correct verb tense or verb form for each gap of the passage.

One cold winter morning on December 17th, a small blue car stopped on a bridge in a provincial town in Northern Germany. Three men dressed in heavy black coats got out and stood on the bridge. While they

(1. **wait**)_____there, they kept on (2. **look**) _____ over the side. Fifteen minutes later, a motor boat (3. **sail**) _____ past and drew up by the river-bank. Three men got out of the boat and looked up at the bridge. The men on the bridge silently walked down the stone steps (4. **lead**) _____ to the river- bank. No words (5. **speak**)_____ when they met the men from the boat. After a while, the motor boat (6. **move**) _____off and three men returned to the bridge. Now only two of them (7. **wear**) _____ black coats. The third (8. **dress**) _____ in a light grey jacket. Anyone who (9. **watch**) _____the scene might not have realized the two master spies (10. **exchange**) _____ on that cold winter morning.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

Complete the following passage with prepositions.

Everyone loved Miss Welding. She taught me between the ages (1)_____ 13 and 17 and was instrumental (2)_____ my becoming an actress. She knew I was interested in acting, but it just wasn't an option in my world. My father was a driving examiner and I wasn't exposed to acting (3)_____ a career. It was Miss Welding who told me (4)_____the National Youth Theatre, which was an organization I was unaware (5)_____. She suggested I look (6) _____ it and think (7) _____ going there. About ten years after I left school, when I was (8) _____ the Royal Shakespeare Company and playing fairly high-profile parts, I got a letter (9) _____Miss Welding saying she was following my career with interest, but as (10) _____as I know, she never came to see me perform. She certainly never came to see me backstage.

III. WORD FORMS

Supply the correct form of word in bold.

The Real Walkers Company offers a (1. **SELECT**) _____ of small group walking holidays which explore some delightful hidden corners of Europe, the Americas and Australasia. There is something for everyone to enjoy on these holidays, (2. **REGARD**) _____ of age or level of (3. **FIT**) _____. The brochure includes various destinations and a range of itineraries. These range from sightseeing tours of (4. **HISTORY**) _____ cities to undemanding walking trips in unspoilt coastal and country regions and, for the more (5. **ADVENTURE**) _____ traveller, challenging mountain or hill-walking expeditions. But it would be (6. **FAIR**) _____ to give the impression that these holidays are just about walking. According to the brochure, an (7. **ENJOY**) _____ of

walking is often the thing that brings together a group of like-minded people, who share the (8. **PLEASE**) _____ of good companionship in (9. **ATTRACT**) _____ surroundings. The company believes that its tour leaders are the key to its success. These people are fully trained and are particularly keen to (10. **SURE**) _____ that each individual traveller makes the most of their trip.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

As we feel tired at bed-time, it is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The point seems so obviously that hardly anyone has ever sought to question it. Nevertheless, we must ask "tired of what?" People certainly feel tired in the end of a hard day's manual work, but it is also true that office workers feel equally tired when bed-time come. Even invalids, confined to beds or wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears on. Moreover, the manual workers will still feel tired even after an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or read a book, activities which ought to have a refreshing effect. There is no proof connection between physical exertion and the need for sleep. People want to sleep, however little exercises they have had. Nor is the desire for sleep relating to mental fatigue. In fact, sleep comes more slowly to people who have had an intellectual stimulating day, just because their minds are still full in thoughts when they retire. Ironically, one way of sending someone to sleep is to put him or her into boring situation where the intellectual effort is minimal.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word

WIND POWER

The power of the wind has been used for centuries to directly drive various machines to perform such tasks as grinding wheat or pumping water. Recently, (1)_____, the wind has joined other natural forces such as water and steam as a viable method of generating electricity.

Traditional means of electricity generation using coal or oil-fueled (2)_____ have two major drawbacks; they pollute the environment and the (3)_____ they use are inefficient and non-renewable. In response to growing environmental awareness there have been (4)_____ for a greener alternative. Nuclear power, while more efficient and less (5)_____, is seen by many people as unacceptable, because of the (6)_____ of accidents such as those that happened at Chernobyl or Three Mile Island. Wind power, however, is clean, renewable and, with modern (7)_____, surprisingly efficient.

The use of wind power is (8)_____ less advanced in the USA. Only.5% of America's power comes from the wind, although it is (9)_____ that this could be increased to as high as 12% with no changes to the power grid. However, there is an increased interest in wind power. There are plans to build a huge offshore wind farm off the coast of Cape Cod on the North East seaboard. The farm will take (10)_____ over 25 square miles, have 170 turbines and produce 420Mw at a cost of $600m. If constructed, it will be the world's second biggest wind farm, after the 520Mw farm planned in Ireland.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. Keeping calm is the secret of passing your driving test
   → As long as______________________________
2. Immediately after his arrival, things went wrong.
   → No sooner______________________________
3. The police let him leave after they had questioned him.
   → He ______________________________
4. He said he was not guilty of stealing the car.
   → He denied ______________________________
5. "What's the height of the mountain?", Lee asked his father
   → Lee asked his father how ______________________________
6. Roberto arrived late this morning because his train was delayed. (**TIME**)
   → ______________________________.
7. Abdul's mother didn't let him play on the computer until he had done his homework. (**MADE**)
   → ______________________________.
8. Nicholas finally managed to get his new video recorder to work. (**SUCCEEDED**)
   → ______________________________
9. Today's meeting is postponed and it will be held next week. (**PUT**)
   → ______________________________until next week.
10. Floods meant rescue workers could not get through to the village. (**PREVENTED**)
   → ______________________________.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÌNH ĐỊNH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONETICS (10 points)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. nuance B. numeracy C. curdle D. putative
2. A. tabulate B. draconian C. sanctuary D. plateau
3. A. arthritis B. asinine C. aspirate D. philately
4. A. gnomic B. halitosis C. crotchet D. postdate
5. A. daub B. taunt C. faux D. traumatic
6. A.dreadlocks B. treadmill C. seamless D. treadle
7. A. drivel B. sliver C. slither D. trident
8. A. curb B. lurve C. murky D. purvey
9. A. stingy B. serge C. paraplegia D. wiggle
10. A. scintillate B. transcend C. schist D. scythe

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. Diseases began spreading in the _______ of the disaster.
   A. wake B. awareness C. Place D. way
2. Could you get an extra _______ of milk for me, please?
   A. bar B. slice C. carton D. packet
3. It was rather silly of them to go to the sea without a ship to _______ radio.
   A. beach B. coast C. bay D. shore
4. _______ gene in the human genome to be thoroughly understood, many human diseases could be cured or prevented.
   A. Each B. Since C. If each D. Were each
5. Over the past several decades, radio telescopes _______ of the universe from the one disclosed by ordinary telescopes.
   A. have given scientists quite a different view
   B. have quite a different view given scientists
   C. quite a different view have given scientists
   D. have they given scientists quite a different view
6. There are two small rooms in the beach house, _______ served as a kitchen.
   A. the smaller of which B. the smallest of which
   C. the smaller of them D. smallest of that
7. It's hard to do _______ to such a masterpiece.
   A. judgement B. justice C. fair play D. fairness
8. Don't _______! I haven't finished the explaining yet!
   A. hang up B. hold on C. hang on D. call up
9. When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for _______ 15 minutes.
   A. another B. others C. other D. the other
10. I was told yesterday that the car had been fixed but it's broken down _______ again.
   A. even B. still C. yet D. right
11. Jane was full of _______ towards her stepmother.
   A. retribution B. resentment C. reprisal D. vengeance

12. Factories are having to _______ all production processes and, in some cases, the workforce too.

A. slim B. simplify C. streamline D. train

13. Who needs more than the _______ necessities of life?

A. naked B. pure C. bare D. sole

14. It is often difficult for a householder to _______ squatters and regain possession of his or her property.

A. eliminate B. withdraw C. evict D. vacate

15. People can make themselves walk on nails or through fire. It's a question of mind over _______

A. body B. material C. matter D. facts

16. With _______, it's easy to see that a mistake has been made.

A. rear view B. overlook C. retrospect D. hindsight

17. The woman accused of shoplifting was found not guilty and was _______

A. acquitted B. liberated C. excused D. interned

18. You are not supposed to park on the hard _______ except in an emergency.

A. lane B. shoulder C. leg D. area

19. A lot of old _______ were settled in the New York gangland killings of 1960s.

A. quarrels B. criminals C. scores D. feuds

20. We should never have quarreled like that. Let's burry the _______ and forget all about it.

A. axe B. argument C. hatchet D. subject

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Reading 1: Read the following passage, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 35.

Charles Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1902 but was raised on a farm in Minnesota, where his father was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1907. From then on, he spent his boyhood alternately in Washington, D.C., Detroit, and Little Falls, Minnesota.

Because Lindbergh exhibited exceptional mechanical talent, in 1921 he was admitted to the University of Wisconsin to study engineering. However, the young man was seeking more challenging endeavors, and two years later he became a stunt pilot who performed feats at county fairs and public ***assemblies***. This unusual and dangerous ***undertaking*** paid off ***handsomely*** in the sense that it allowed him to gain a diverse and well-rounded experience in aeronautics. He particularly delighted in what he called "wing-walking" and parachute jumping.

After a year of training as a military cadet, Lindbergh completed his program at the Brooks and Kelly airfields at the top of his class and earned the rank of captain. Robertson Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, Missouri, offered him employment as a mail pilot to run the routes between St. Louis and Chicago, and Lindberghretained his position with the company until 1927. During this period, he set out to win the Raymond B. Orteig prize of $25,000 to be awarded to the first pilot to fly non-stop from New York to Paris. This ambition would ***irreversibly*** change his life and accord him a prominent place in the history of aviation.

Embarking on the greatest adventure of his time, Lindbergh left Roosevelt Field at 7:52 A.M. on May 20, 1927, and landed at Le Bourget Field at 5:24 P.M. the next day. Fearing that he would be unknown when he arrived, Lindbergh carried letters of introduction to dignitaries in Paris, but when his plane came to a stop, he was overwhelmed by tremendous welcoming crowds. He was decorated in France, Great Britain, and Belgium, and President Coolidge sent a specially designated cruiser, the Memphis, to bring him back. His accomplishments in aeronautics brought him more medals and awards than had ever been received by any other person in private life.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. A Benchmark Adventure in Aeronautics
B. The Early Life of Charles Lindbergh
C. Groundbreaking Events in Aviation
D. Charles Lindbergh's Explorations

2. According to the passage, Lindbergh did not complete his degree because he _______.

A. opted for the life of an exhibition pilot B. Pursued training in the military
C. Was seeking a sedentary lifestyle D. set out to win recognition

3. In the second paragraph, the word "assemblies" is closest in meaning to _______.

A. hearings B. houses C. gatherings D. Shows

4. In the second paragraph, the word "undertaking" refers _______.

A. studying at the university B. exhibiting mechanical talent
C. seeking challenging endeavors D. performing feats

5. In the second paragraph, the word "handsomely" is closest in meaning to _______.

A. honorably B. handly C. well D. in time

6. It can be infered from the passage that as a military cadet, Lindbergh _______?

A. was in top form B. earned a good salary
C. was the best among students D. trained with the best students

7. The author of the passage implies that Linbergh's job with Robertson Aircraft Corporation _______.

A. required regular intercity flights
B. was not intended as long-term employment
C. required him to performdangerous flights
D. necessitated his running long distance

8. In the third paragraph, the word "irreversibly" is closest in meaning to _______

A. forever B. formerly C. irresistibly D. only

9. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 1920s it was NOT common for young people to _______.

A. study engineering B. train as officers
C. go on exhibition tours D. be elected to an office

10. A paragraph following the passage would most probably discuss _______

A. the development of commercial and military aviation
B. the reduction of the government to Lindbergh's flight
C. the effect of instant celebrity on Lindbergh
D. Lindbergh's aircraft and engine modifications

Reading 2: Read the following passage, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing **appreciation** of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being. Much has been written about the diversity of terrestrial organisms, particularly the exceptionally rich life associated with tropical rain-forest habitats. Relatively little has been said, however, about diversity of life in the sea even though coral reef systems are comparable to rain forests in terms of richness of life.

An alien exploring Earth would probably give priority to the planet's dominant, most distinctive feature - the ocean. Humans have a **bias** toward land that sometimes gets in the way of truly examining global issues. Seen from far away, it is easy to realize that landmasses occupy only one-third of the Earth's surface. Given that two-thirds of the Earth's surface is water and that marine life lives at all levels of the ocean, the total three dimensional living space of the ocean is perhaps 100 times greater than that of land and contains more than 90 percent of all life on Earth even though the ocean has fewer distinct species.

The fact that half of the known species are thought to inhabit the world's rain forests does not seem surprising, considering the huge numbers of insects that comprise the bulk of the species. One scientist found many different species of ants in just one tree from a rain forest. While every species is different from every other species, their genetic makeup constrains them to be insects and to share similar characteristics with 750,000 species of insects. If basic, broad categories such as phyla and classes are given more emphasis than differentiating between species, then the greatest diversity of life is unquestionably the sea. Nearly every major type of plant and animal has some representation **there**.

To appreciate fully the diversity and **abundance** of life in the sea, it helps to think small. Every spoonful of ocean water contains life, on the order of 100 to 100,000 bacterial cells plus assorted microscopic plants and animals, including larvae of organisms ranging from sponges and corals to starfish and clams and much more.

1. What is the main point of the passage?
   A. Humans are destroying thousands of species.
   B. There are thousands of insect species.
   C. The sea is even richer in life than the rain forests.
   D. Coral reefs are similar to rain forests.
2. The word "**appreciation**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to______.
   A. ignorance B. recognition C. tolerance D. forgiveness
3. Why does the author compare rain forests and coral reefs?
   A. They are approximately the same size.
   B. They share many similar species.
   C. Most of their inhabitants require water.
   D. Both have many different forms of life.
4. The word "**bias**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to______.
   A. concern B. disadvantage C. attitude D. prejudice
5. The passage suggests that most rain forest species are______.
   A. insects B. bacteria C. mammals D. birds

6. The word "**there**" in paragraph 3 refers to______.
   A. the sea B. the rain forests C. a tree D. the Earth's surface
7. The author argues that there is more diversity of life in the sea than in the rain forests because______.
   A. more phyla and classes of life are represented in the sea
   B. there are too many insects to make meaningful distinctions
   C. many insect species are too small to divide into categories
   D. marine life-forms reproduce at a faster rate
8. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an example of microscopic sea life?
   A. Sponges B. Coral C. Starfish D. Shrimp
9. Which of the following conclusions is supported by the passage?
   A. Ocean life is highly adaptive.
   B. More attention needs to be paid to preserving ocean species and habitats.
   C. Ocean life is primarily composed of plants.
   D. The sea is highly resistant to the damage done by pollutants.
10. The word "**abundance**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to______.
   A. resources B. surplus C. luxury D. plentifulness

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Circle the answer (A, B, C, D) that best fits each gap.

Life is a circle – Beginning to end, end to beginning. Take Bob for example. This is Bob five years ago, alone, shabby flat, no car, no television, (1) ________in debt. Bob is a mess, barely keeping his head above (2) ________. He (3) ________ out a living selling burgers and he is paid a pittance. He is (4) ________at the bank and horribly behind with his rent. His life is asuccession of unpaid bills, (5) ________debts and angry exchanges with his bank manager. Bob needs a plan.

So he asks his parents for money. It's not a bad plan as plans go. His parents aren't short of a bob or two. They could help him to (6) ________his debts and get back on his feet again. "*Money doesn't grow on trees, Bob. We can't afford (7) ________ you that kind of money.*" His mother – the woman who spends money like there is no tomorrow. "*Tighten your (8) ________, son. We haven't got that kind of money.*" His father – the man who spent close (9) ________$4,000 on a set of plastic chairs for the garden, who's got thousands tucked (10) ________in a Swiss bank. Rejected, dejected. Bob returns to his miserable flat and the ever-shifting mountain of brown envelopes that are stacked high on his doormat. Despair gathers him in and whispers in his ear – he is doomed to a life of abject poverty.

1. A. strongly B. heavily C. flatly D. wholly
2. A. heat B. gear C. water D. dirt
3. A. ekes B. finds C. falls D. counts
4. A. overtaken B. overrated C. overcast D. overdrawn
5. A. outstanding B. outdated C. underpaid D. underhand
6. A. pay for B. pay off C. pay up D. pay through
7. A. giving B. to give C. given D. to have given

8. A. pocket	B. fist	C. shirt	D. belt
9. A. by	B. at	C. on	D. about
10. A. off	B. in	C. around	D. away

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS: (10 points)

Give the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets

1. There (be) ……(1)………nothing else to say, he (declare) ………(2)……….the meeting close.
2. The man (enter) ……(3)…….. the small inn, his right arm (wound)……(4)……. supposedly by a bullet. He stared into me and then made his way for the table in the far corner.
3. It's a pity that you (not ask)………(5)………, for I (help)……(6)………… you.
4. The manager (move) ………(7)…… that the meeting……(8)…………. (adjourn).
5. It's a great pity you (not come) ………(9)…… to Brighton with us last Saturday. As you have never seen the sea before, it (be) ……(10)……… a new experience for you.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

From the verbs given, form suitable phrasal verbs and fill in the blanks with their correct forms or tenses.

1. When they split up, she ……….. herself ………work to try to forget him.
2. He managed to …………… himself ……. my entire family.
3. The other lads were ………. them ……. ……..fight.
4. We've been ……….. …….. by rules and regulations for too long.
5. Are you ………. ………… compliments?
6. If you ………. ……………. it, we could walk into town.
7. She try to ……….. ………….. the tears.
8. She tried to ……….. him ……….conversation.
9. He …………….. success …… ………material wealth.
10. Could you ……….. ………… your ealier statement?

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Supply the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. We bought legal protection as an … …………to our home insurance policy. **(add)**
2. Now I can still feel the …… …………..of our victory. **(glow)**
3. Joining the saving plan is a …… ……….Just do it. **(brain)**
4. Don't be so … ……………. **(dramatic)**
5. The drug causes some babies to be born with ……………… limps. **(shape)**
6. If you want to store your beef to last longer, it should be ……….**(vacuum)**
7. Driving through the total darkness was slightly a ………….experience. **(real)**
8. It's yet another novel set in the grooves of ………….. **(academy)**
9. The people's committee is criticizing the Prime Minister for passing………… social and economic policies. **(get)**

10. We know that it is not always easy to make an ……………speech. Celebrities are often carried away by the emotion of the moment. **(accept)**

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Write the mistakes in the space provided.

Birds that feed <u>on</u> flocks commonly retire together into roosts. 00.… **on**……..
The reasons for roosting commune are not always obvious, but 1. ……………
there are some likely benefit. In winter especially, it is important 2. ……………
for birds to keep warmth at night and conserve precious food 3. ……………
reserves. One way to do this is to find the sheltered roost. Solitary 4. ……………
roosters shelter in dense vegetation and enter a cavity – horned larks 5. ……………
dig hole in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks - 6. ……………
but the effect of sheltering is magnified by several birds huddling
together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers,
bluebirds, and anis can. Body contact reduces the surface area 7. ……………
exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. 8. ……………
Two kinglets huddling together was found to reduce their heat 9. ……………
Losses with a quarter and three together saved a third of their 10. ……………
heat.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill each blank with one suitable word.

Frankenstein's Real Creator

In these days of genetic engineering, it is not unusual to hear the name Frankenstein invoked by those who fear the consequences when humans seek to create a being in their own (1)_______.

Often overlooked, however, is the fact that the tale originated, not as a folk legend, still less as a wildly original film script, but as a literary (2)_______. Even today, to read the chilling story of an inventor and the uncontrollable monster he created is at once both a thought-provoking and an (3)_______ experience. What's more, the (4)_______ popularity of the novel, and its modern-day relevance are all the more remarkable when we remember it was written almost 200 years ago, by an 18-year-old woman called Mary Shelley. Over the decades, (5)_______ films have attempted to capture the full horror of her story, but none have come close to equalling the power of Mary Shelley's frightening prose. Amongst (6)_______ and commentators, Frankenstein has long been (7)_______ as a powerful piece of gothic fiction, representing as it does an (8)_______ fusion of contemporary philosophy, literary skill and (9)_______ vision. It is only recently, however, with increased media attention devoted to the philosophical issues her novel raises, that there has been a more general (10)_______ of interest in Mary herself.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Rewrite the sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the sentences printed before them.

1. At first I felt so tense, but her smile helped me to get back my confidence.
→ Her smile melted ……………………………………………………………

2. I have got a computer already. I won't pay that much money for another.

→ I am not shelling ....

3. This conservation programme is financed from advertising revenue.

→ This conservation programme derives ....

4. The council should have appreciated people's real needs.

→ The council should have borne...

Key-word transformation:

5. Critics are hoping the new director can bring some positive changes into the French film industry. (**breathe**)

→ ....

6. The terrorist attack on the Capital Trade Center was very much like the 11 – 9 attack on the WTO building. (**carbon**)

→ ....

7. It is very difficult to give the exact value of a table like this, but it's probably worth about $ 5000. (**figure**)

→ ....

8. Five boys on a motorbike at the speed of 60 mph is very likely to end up in hospital. (**recipe**)

→ ....

9. Detectives had stopped working on the Hornsey murders case three years previously. (**book**)

→ ....

10. He really disappointed me when breaking the promise to help me out. (**teeth**)

→ ....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHU VĂN AN – NINH THUẬN

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (60ms)

I. PHONOLOGY : (10ms)

***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (5ms).**

1. A. close B. close-up C. nosegay D. nosy
2. A. tomb B. tomboy C. tombstone D. comb
3. A. practised B. used C. passed D. released
4. A. champagne B. chaos C. machine D. chinoiserie
5. A. clothes B. southern C. south D. northern

*** Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others (5ms).**

1. A. trigonometry B. explanatory C. immediately D. democracy
2. A. tremendous B. enormous C. serious D. delicious
3. A. exploration B. facilities C. scientific D. education
4. A. abnormality B. automatically C. metropolitan D. miraculously
5. A. continental B. conservation C. revolution D. particular

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: (20ms)

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

1. Brunch" is combined from ____________.
A. break and bunch B. breakfast and lunch
C. break and lunch D. breakfast and bunch

2____________ the weather forecast, it will rain heavily later this morning.
A. On account of B. According to C. Beacause of D. Due to

3. Give me your telephone number ……I need your help.
A. in case B. so that C. unless D. whether

4. He didn't____________ to help her even though she was very ill.
A. shake a leg B. open an eye C. bend his arm D. lift a finger

5. The social services are chiefly ____________with the poor, the old and the sick.
A. influenced B. related C. suffered D. concerned

6. I'm sorry, but I _____ seeing the manager at once.
A. arrange for B. look for C. agree with D. insist on

7. I would rather you ____________ to school on time.
A. to go B. go C. going D. went

8. He kept his marriage a secret for years ,but eventually the truth____________
A came out B. came through C. went out D turned out

9. While southern California is densely populated, ____________ live in the northern part of the state.
A. many people B. a few of people
C. a number people D. few people

10. The house possesses extensive ____________ with gardens, tennis courts and an orchard.
A. surroundings B. ground C. property D. fields

11. Diamonds are often found in rock formations called pipes, ____________ the throats of extinct volcanoes.
A. they resemble B. there is a resemble to
C. in which they resemble D. which resemble

12. The girl who found the ring received a generous ____________ of $5.
A. cash B. allowance C. reward D. prize

13. ____________ can be defined as communication include handshakes, holding hands, kissing, back slapping, a pat on the shoulder, and brushing an arm.
A. Touches B. Eye contact
C. Facial expressions D. Wink

14. I will ***back you up*** in whatever you do.
A. support you B. help you C. sue you D. disturb you

15. Housing construction and ____________ have rapidly changed the face of this town. It has become more and more beautiful.
A. overpopulation B. deforestation
C. modernization D. environmental pollution

16. Many Scientists are sure there is____________ on other planets.
A. creature B. life C. people D. existence

17. When I mentioned the party, he was _all ears_.
A. deaf B. partially deaf
C. listening neglectfully D. listening attentively

18. "__________ detective stories?"
– "In my opinion, they are very good for teenagers."
A. How about B. Are you fond of
C. What do you think about D. What do people feel about

19. __________ for your help, I wouldn't have completed the course.
A. It had not been B. It had been
C. Hadn't it been D. Wouldn't it be

20. "How kind, you really shouldn't have bothered." – "__________."
A. It was nothing, really B. Don't worry, I didn't bother
C. Why not? I was happy D. It was a very good thing

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

*** Reading 1: (10ms)**

Read each of the following selections carefully. After each selection, there are questions to be answered to be completed. Choose the best answer: (10 ms)

Choose the answer (A, B,C, D) *or statements* which you think fits best.

The sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is _**fueled**_ by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present _**state**_ for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains _**there**_, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1.*What is the primary purpose of this passage?*
A. To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun.
B. To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future.
C. To present a theory about red giant stars.
D. To describe changes that the Sun will go through.

2.*The word "fueled" in line 1 is closest in meaning to*__________
A.powered B. bombarded C. created D. propelled

3.*The word "state" in line 2 is closest in meaning to* __________
A.shape B. condition C. location D. size

4.*It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun*__________
A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.
B. has been existence for 10 billion years.
C. is rapidly changing in size an brightness.
D. will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.

5.*What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?*
A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
B. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
C. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
D. Its center will throw smaller and hotter.

6.*When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?*
A. Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.
B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.
C. It will become too hot for life to exist.
D. It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.

7.*As white dwarf, the Sun will be*………
A. the same size as the planet Mercury.
B. thousands of times smaller than it is today.
C. around 35 million miles in diameter.
D. cold and dark.

8.*According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?*
A. Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant.
B. Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion.
C. Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf.
D. White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf.

9.*The word "there" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to*__________
A. our own planet B. the outer surface of the Sun
C. the core of a black dwarf D. the planet Mercury

10.*Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?*
A. Alarmed B. Pessimistic C. Comic D. Objective

*** Reading 2: (10ms)**

Read the following passages and choose the best answers to the comprehension questions.

The word laser was coined as an acronym for Light Amplification by the stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of the excess energy by themselves, without any outside intervention. Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulated to emit it as light.

Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years, physicists thought that atoms

and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one atom or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, then at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength, and built a device he called a "maser", for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the first maser was not completed until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorter wavelengths.

The key concepts emerged about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper outlining the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind of Gordon Gould, then a 37-year-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebooks. Townes and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, Physical Review Letters, but Gould filed a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser.

1. *The word "**coined**" in line 1 could best be replaced by*________________
   A. created B. mentioned C. understood D. discovered
2. *The word "**intervention**" in line 4 can best be replaced by*________________.
   A. need B. device C. influence D. source
3. *The word "**it**" in line 6 refers to*______________.
   A. light bulb B. energy C. molecule D.atom
4. *Which of the following statements best describes a **laser**?*
   A. A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light
   B. An atom in a high-energy state
   C. A technique for destroying atoms or molecules
   D. An instrument for measuring light waves
5. *Why was Towne's early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?*
   A. He was not concerned with light amplification.
   B.It was easier to work with longer wavelengths.
   C. His partner Schawlow had already begun work on the laser.
   D. The laser had already been developed.
6. *In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worked with all of the following EXCEPT*___________.
   A. stimulated emission B. microwaves
   C. light amplification D. a maser
7. *In approximately what year was the first maser built?*
   A. 1917 B. 1951 C. 1953 D. 1957

8. *The word "**emerged**" in line 22 is closest in meaning to*______________.
   A. increased B. concluded C. succeeded D. appeared
9. *The word "**outlining**" in line 23 is closest in meaning to*______________.
   A. assigning B. studying C. checking D. summarizing
10. *Why do people still argue about who deserves the credit of the laser?*
    A. The researchers' notebooks were lost.
    B. Several people were developing the idea at the same time.
    C. No one claimed credit for the development until recently.
    D. The work is still incomplete.

IV. CLOSE TEST: (10ms)

Choose the most suitable word for each space.

According to a magazine article I read recently, we (1)________ live in an age of increasing leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age with their taste for enjoyment and even adventure relatively intact but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for leisure are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to mention the fact that people (2)__________ to spend less time traveling to work or may even be working from home. What I can't understand, however, is who these people are. As far as I can (3)__________ the whole thing is another one of those journalistic fictions. I admit that there are a lot of retired people (4)__________ but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang- gliding or sailing single-handed (5)__________ the world. My own parents seem to (6)__________ most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone (7)__________ remind my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to (8)__________ up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my (9)__________ either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my (10)__________.

1. A. presently	B. at the moment	C. now	D. at this time
2. A. use	B. tend	C. have	D. demand
3. A. concern	B. imagine	C. expect	D. tell
4. A. in our days	B. in these times	C. nowadays	D. now and again
5. A. round	B. over	C. through	D. into
6. A. have	B. use	C. save	D. spend
7. A. would	B. to	C. had	D. might
8. A. keep	B. line	C. show	D. set
9. A. cost of living	B. lifestyle	C. lifeline	D. livelihood
10.A. pension	B. retirement	C. insurance	D. salary

B. WRITTEN TEST: (70ms)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

***Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets:* (10ms)**

1. Whatever happens, I (**meet**)__________ you here in a week's time.
2. Don't worry. We __________ (**finish**) __________ the report by 11.
3. He looked frightened as if he __________ (**see**) __________a ghost.
4. It has been suggested that the government (**assist**) __________the poor in improving their living condition.

5. I would rather (**not be**) _________ absent from class yesterday.
6. He can't but (**accept**) _________ the judge's decision as final.
7. He pretended (**forget**) _________ the man's name.
8. You must tell me the truth. I insist on (**tell**) _________ the truth.
9. Were I (**know**) _________ the answer, I (**tell**) _________ you right away.

II. Write the phrasal verbs in the correct tenses to complete these sentences (10ms)

**break down * make out *get over * pass away * stand for*
**run out of *set off *break up *tell off *come across*

1. She_________ from a serious sickness recently.
2. We must_________ early on Sunday morning to avoid the traffic.
3. I was_________ by the teacher because I hadn't done my home work.
4. I_________ milk yesterday. Please have some tea instead.
5. His car_________ on the way to the airport so he was late for his flight.
6. I couldn't_________ what he had talked about because I was not used to his accent.
7. Brendan and Linda_________ two months ago, but they still talk to each other.
8. Everybody was upset when the old lady_____, she used to be a very nice woman.
9. Those three letters are an abbreviation.They_________ something.
10. I_________ an old school friend of mine when I was traveling in Canada.

III. GIVE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS: (10ms)

1. The man's _________ of the crime only made matters worse. (**DENY**)
2. Most of the area has been _________. (**ELECTRICITY**)
3. You should use it as a study room. It's _________ quiet. (**COMPARE**)
4. At the moment there is no _________ of the Prime Minister resigning. (**LIKE**)
5. The_________ of natural resouces by artificial products is not always possible. (**PLACE**)
6. His boss told him off because he had behaved_________. (**RESPONSIBLE**)
7. The_________ accused the government of an evasion of responsibility. (**OPPOSE**)
8. Our city has some open spaces, but they are not very_________. (**ACCESS**)
9. Is it possible to_________ between a hobby and an interest ? (**DISTINCT**)
10. Carol's new catering business turned out to be very _________. (**BENEFIT**)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

1. Although most people are known that there is a list of the Seven World Wonders, only few can name them.
A: Although; B: are known; C: of; D: only few

2. Champagne is a traditional beverage to serve on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day.
A: is; B: a traditional; C: to serve; D: and New Year's Day

3. It is an opportunity for all family members to gather, exchange wishes, and having dinner together.
A: It is; B: all family members; C: to gather; D: having

4. Anthropologists agree that our primitive ancestors who inhabited the tropics probably have natural protection against the sun
A: agree; B: primitive ancestors; C: probably have; D: against

5. Jack is looking for another job for he says he is really fed up of doing the same thing every day.
A: is looking; B: another; C: for he says; D: fed up of

6. There are many another people who are members of the swimming club.
A: many; B: another; C: who; D: swimming

7. It is essential that the temperature is not elevated to a point where the substance formed may become unstable and decompose into its constituent elements.
A: is not; B: to a point; C: may become; D: its

8. When coming back, I saw that the shirt I wanted to buy had sold.
A: coming; B: that; C: to buy; D: had sold

9. Studies reveal that people who eat the great amount of salt suffer the most from hypertension.
A: reveal; B: who; C: the great; D: suffer

10. Mrs. Barnes, who was so proud of her new car, drove to work when the accident happened and damaged her car.
A: was; B: drove; C: happened; D: damaged

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST:

Read the passage carefully then fill a suitable word in each blank below (10ms).

During the last 400 years, most scientists have relied (1)_____ mathematics for the development of their (2)_____ or discoveries. However, one great (3)_____ scientist, Michael Faraday, did not make use of mathematics. Faraday, the (4)_____ of a poor (5)_____, was born in London in 1791 and had no education beyond reading and writing.

In 1812, Faraday was hired as a bottle washer by (6)_____ great chemist Humphrey Davy. Later, Faraday became a greater scientist than Davy, making the last years of Davy's life embittered with jealousy.

Faraday made the first electric motor in 1821, a device that used (7)_____ to produce movement. Then Faraday became (8)_____ in the (9)_____ between electricity and magnetism. In 1831, he discovered that when a magnet is moved near a wire, electricity flows in the wire. With this discovery, he produced a machine for making electricity called (10)_____. Faraday then went on to show how electricity affects chemical substances.

Because Faraday believed that money should be given to the poor, when he grew old, he was very poor. However, Queen Victoria rewarded him for his discoveries by giving him a stipend and a house. He died in 1867.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (20ms)

*** Complete each of the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given in brackets. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. (10ms)**

1. Peter didn't feel like going to the party. (**MOOD**)

→..

2. There has been a belief that she is in a good condition. (**IT**)

→..

3. Her hobby is one thing that she doesn't intend to give up.(**INTENTION**)

→..

4. There is no point in seeing that film (**WORTH**)

→..

5. It snowed so they cancelled the flight.(**OWING**)

→..

***Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning: (10ms)**

6. The gate is closed to stop the children running into the road.

→ The gate is closed so that...

7. He looks nothing like his father.

→ He doesn't take..

8. " I 'm sorry, Peter" said Mary, " I'm afraid I 've damaged your car"

→ **Mary apologised**..

9. She finds it easy to study maths.

→ **She has no**..

10. You can only get dishes and bowls with this design in Poland.

→ **Only**...

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI

A. MUILTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

1. A. fought B. bought C. drought D. ought
2. A. promise B. devise C. surprise D. realise
3. A. noon B. tool C. foot D. spoon
4. A. think B. there C. theme D. thumb
5. A. machine B. church C. China D. chase

2. Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

6. A. consequently B. profile C. initiate D. project
7. A. obedience B. curriculum C. benefactor D. moustache
8. A. arithmetic B. assassinate C. agriculture D. controvert
9. A. compulsory B. technology C. academic D. eliminate
10. A. inheritance B. mathematician C. communication D. tuberculosis

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. No sooner had we started the picnic _______ the rain began pouring down!
A. than B. when C. that D. and
2. You really shouldn't buy that car. I know the engine is fine, but most of the bodywork has been _______ away by rust.
A. eaten B. dissolve C. crumbled D. erases
3. Not only _______ visit Japan but they plan to stop off in the USA as well?
A. they plan to B. they must C. will they D. are they paying
4. I'll hand over all my files to my assistant before I _______
A. am leaving B. leave C. will leave D. shall leave
5. By the time Brown's daughter graduates, _______ retired.
A. he B. he has C. He'll being D. he'll have
6. _______ you try, you can never get them all right.
A. How hard B. however hard C. For as hard as D. so hard as
7. On _______ he had won, he jumped for joy.
A. telling B. he was told C. being told D. having told
8. _______ earlier, I would have done it for you.
A. Had I known B. If I knew C. did I know D. by knowing
9. Conservationists are worried that many potential valuable _______ of plants and animals are threatened with extinction.
A. examples B. brands C. variations D. species
10. He had an excellent grade in his examination _______ the fact that he hadn't worked particularly hard.
A. in spite of B. although C.because of D. on account of
11. The girl felt _______ with hunger.
A. faintly B. fainting C. fainted D. faint
12. During the war, the black market in luxury goods _______.
A. flourished B. flowered C. bloomed D. blossomed
13. The job requires a(n) _______ for hard work in different conditions.
A. ability B. skill C. faculty D. capacity
14. Strong protests were made _______ with demands for an international enquiry.
A. joined B. added C. coupled D. included
15. Although I explained the situation he didn't seem to _______ the degree of danger he was in.
A. seize B. grab C. catch D. grasp
16. The restaurant is popular with film stars and the _______
A. like B. same C. similar D. such
17. As he walked along the landing, he _______ himself in the mirror at the top of the stairs.
A. glimpsed B. glanced C. gazed D. glared
18. He was caught using forged bank notes to pay for goods and charged with _______
A. deception B. fraud C. embezzlement D. theft
19. Mohandas K. Gandhi, _______ Mahatma, lived a noble life of poverty to work for independence.
A. that was called B. was called C. called D. calling

20. The politician gave a press conference to deny the charges that had been ______ at him.

A. targeted B. levelled C. accused D. blamed

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Passsage 1. Read the passage below carefully and choose the best answer.

Langston Hughes was one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. He was born in Joplin, Missouri, and moved to Cleveland at the age of 14. Several years later he spent one year in Mexico before attending Columbia University in New York. For a few years after that, he roamed the world as a seaman, visiting **ports** around the world and writing some poetry. He returned to the United States and attended Lincoln University, where he won the Witter Bynner Prize for undergraduate poetry. After graduating in 1928, he traveled to Spain and to Russia with the help of a Guggenheim fellowship. His novels include Not without Laughter (1930) and The Big Sea (1940). He wrote an autobiography in 1956 and also published several collections of poetry. The collections include The Weary Blues (1926), The Dream Keeper (1932), Shakespeare in Harlem (1942), Fields of Wonder (1947), One Way Ticket (1947), and Selected Poems (1959) A man of many **talents,** Hughes was also a lyricist, librettist, and a journalist. As an older man in the 1960s, he spent much of his time collecting poems from Africa and from African-Americans to popularize black writers. Hughes is one of the most **accomplished** writers in American literary history, and he is seen as one of the artistic leaders of the Harlem Renaissance, the period when a neighborhood that was predominantly black produced a flood of great literature, music, and other art forms **depicting** daily city life for African-Americans.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. The life of Langston Hughes B. The Harlem Renaissance
C. African-American writers D. American twentieth-century writers

2.Where was Langston Hughes born?

A. Spain B. New York C. Missouri D. North Carolina

3. As used in the passage, which of the following words could best replace the word **"ports"**?

A. islands B. ships C. friends. D. harbors

4. To which of the following movements might Shakespeare in Harlem refer?

A. The Civil War B. The Harlem Riots
C. The Harlem Renaissance D. The Civil Rights Movement

5. What provided Hughes with assistance for his travel to Spain and Russia?

A. His job as a reporter B. His career as a soldier
C. A literary fellowship D. A college study program

6. The word **"talents"** in the passage could be replaced by which of the following?

A desires B. abilities C. strategies D. careers

7. According to the author, what did Hughes do during the later years of his life?

A. write short stories B. popularize African-American writers
C. advocate racial equality. D. write about life in Harlem

8. Which of the following could best replace the word **"accomplished"** as used in the passage?

A successful B. prolific C. brilliant D. imaginative

9. Which of the following can best substitute for the word **"depicting"** in the passage?

A. congratulating B. blessing C. screening D. portraying

10. According to the passage, Langston Hughes was all of the following EXCEPT:

A. a novelist B. a poet C. a historian D. a journalism.

Passsage 2. Read the passage below carefully and choose the best answer.

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very **fertile** soil. Forests, prairies, streams, and rivers abounded with wildlife. So vast were these resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grassland and prairies were plowed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were **slaughtered** for food and sports. Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly.

The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly **inexhaustible** oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the **verge** of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future, as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the **heritage** of every American.

1. The title below that best expresses the main idea of this selection is

A. what the first white men found in America.
B. the causes of timber shortages.
C. the loss of topsoil.
D. the story of America's natural resources.

2. It seemed to the early American settlers that ________.

A. game was scarce. B. forests should not be cut.
C. the natural resources were inexhaustible. D. there was a shortage of minerals.

3. The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was ____.

A. careless B. scientific C. unbelievable D. predicted

4. Much of the fertile soil of America has ________.

A. sunk deep into the earth B. been eroded by wind and water
C. been covered by lakes D. become the scene of factories

5. One reason many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that ________.

A. too many fish have been caught
B. floods have caused much damage
C. a conservation program has been set up
D. factories have dumped wastes into the rivers

6. Another word for "**fertile**" is ______.

A. wet B. productive C. useful D. irrigated

7. Another word for "**slaughtered**" is ______.

A. killed B. caught C. reared D. wounded

8. Another word for "**verge**" is ______.

A. peak B. brink C. occasion D. possibility

9. The word "**inexhaustible**" is closest meaning to ______

A. boundless B. uncountable

C. very tired D. that cannot be used up

10. The word "**heritage**" is closest meaning to ______.

A. ownership B. possession

C. things have been passed on from earlier generations D. property

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each space (10 points):

Reports that the government is about to ________(1) the go ahead to plans for the building of a new runway at London's Gatwick airport have angered local residents and raised fears of increased noise and exhaust pollution. The (2) ________ plans also include permission for additional night flights and will (3) ________ the compulsory purchase of farmland, as well as the demolition of a number of private homes. According to sources close to the Ministry of Transport, the government is known to be concerned by the increasing (4) ________ of traffic at London Heathrow, where there are no plans for further runways in the foreseeable (5) ________. Gatwick is widely (6) ________ as a better (7) ________ for expansion than London's third airport, Stansted, which still suffers from poor transport links. A spokesperson for the Keep Gatwick Quiet association, (8) ________ up of local people, accused the government of going back on promises made before the General Election. "We were told then that the airport authority had no (9) ________ of building another runway, and we believe that the government has a duty to (10) ________ its pledges. "Prominent figures in the government are also believed to be concerned at the news, although the Prime Minister, interviewed last night, is quoted as saying that reports were "misleading". However, he would not give an assurance that plans for building a runway had definitely been rejected.

1. A. sign B. make C. give D. approve
2. A. controversial B. debatable C. notorious D. doubtful
3. A. involve B. concern C. assume D. need
4. A. sum B. size C. volume D. length
5. A. years B. period C. time D. future
6. A. regarded B. believed C. felt D. held
7. A. potential B. outlook C. prospect D. likelihood
8. A. made B. set C. brought D. taken
9. A. desire B. intention C. wish D. objective
10. A. bear out B. count on C. pull off D. stand by

2. Read the passage and choose the word or phrase that best fits each space. Circle the letter A, B, C or D.

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? Animal Watch is a book which will (1) .... you in the fight for survival that (2) .... many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the (3) .... of extinction. As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 color photographs, you will have the (4) .... of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to (5) .... animals (6) .... From the comfort of your armchair, you will also discover the terrible results of human (7) .... for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses (8) .... their (9) .... so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that for each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

This superb publication has so impressed Britain's leading wildlife charity that it has been chosen as Book of the Year, a (10) .... awarded to books which are considered to have made a major contribution to wildlife conservation. You will find Animal Watch at a special low an introductory at all good bookshops, but hurry while stocks last.

1. A. combine	B. involved	C. bring	D. lead
2. A. meets	B. opposes	C. forces	D. faces
3. A. edge	B. start	C. limit	D. end
4. A. satisfaction	B. enjoyment	C. virtue	D. value
5. A. enable	B. help	C. allow	D. assist
6. A. preserve	B. conserve	C. revive	D. survive
7. A. greed	B. interest	C. care	D. concern
8. A. with	B. by	C. for	D. from
9. A. feet	B. claws	C. paws	D. toes
10. A. symbol	B. title	C. trademark	D. nickname

B. WRITTEN TEST (70pts)

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage.

Man has made great strides in all the fields of science, particularly medicine. For instance, research work in the laboratories at last (1. CONQUER) ____ poliomyelitis, one of the most devastating diseases. Although the Salk vaccine (2. NOT BE)______ one hundred percent effective. It (3. DECREASE) ______ the case of polio considerably.

Tuberculosis once (4. KNOW) _____ as the white plague (5. STUDY) _____ intensively. As a matter of fact, it is curable if is detected in its early stages. We still have cancer (6.DEAL) _____ with, but research workers and doctors all over the world are striving to find a way to prevent and cure it. (7. JUDGE)_______ form past experience we can expect that encouraging news (8.ISSUE) ______ from time to time.

Heart disease, the greatest killer of mankind, is now in the process of being overcome. An example of the techniques that (9. DEVELOP) ________ is that of heart massage: when a heart stops nowadays while a patient is under anesthesia, the doctor opens the chest, massages the heart and revives the patient. Even a few years ago, such an operation would (10. BE) ________ inconceivable.

Yes, science, which is just another term for knowledge, is helping mankind.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

1. Choose the best answer.

1. I won't ____________ these excuses any longer ! I demand to see the manager.
   A. put up with B. put off again C. put up for D. put off with
2. This jacket is the kind of thing I want. Can I ____________ ?
   A. try it on B. dress it C. take it off D. wear them
3. I hear that miniskirts are coming back into fashion, I wonder if they'll really ____________ again.
   A. catch up B. catch on C. catch out D. catch hold
4. I don't believe a word she said; I think she just made____________ that story.
   A. down B. out C. off D. up
5. Alex complained that no one invited him to any social events and that he felt____________.
   A. turn out B. left out C. omitted out D. gone out
6. Steve ________his chances of passing by spending too much time on the first question.
   A. threw on B. threw off C. threw away D. threw in
7. Mr Jones gave his sons some money to ____________them up in business.
   A. get B. set C. put D. make
8. My application for a trading license was ____________.
   A. held down B. turned down C. put down D. let down
9. There is more here than I can ____________ on my own.
   A. cope with B. do with C. make out D. go for
10. In the early years of the twentieth century, several rebellions__________ in the northern parts of the country.
   A. rose up B. turned out C. came up D. broke out

2. Complete the passage with suitable prepositions.

Not everyone who blows (1)________ a building is a terrorist. Demolition technicians use explosive to destroy old buildings in order to make room (2)______ new ones. Building demolition is not as simple as just placing a bomb in a building. It is a complex process that takes weeks of planning and preparation

Before a building is destroyed, all valuable material is removed so that it can be recycled. In addition, all the glass is taken out of the building. After all of these materials have been taken out of building, demolition technicians place explosives (3)________ some of the walls (4)________the building. They always choose the walls that hold most of the weight of the building. This way, the building actually falls (5)________ its own weight and fewer explosives are used.

Finally, after all the preparations have been completed, it's blast time. Before technicians actually blow up the building, they carefully check to make sure that nothing (6)______the building or too close (7)________ it. After all the safety checks have been made, the chief technician counts (8)________from ten (9)________zero, he presses a button, and BOOM! The building falls (10)________ a perfectly planned explosions.

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

1. Give the correct form of the words in brackets (10 points).

1. Forcing children to use their right hand can cause ____ of school, which can impact their academic development. (HATE)
2. I admire her__________ beauty. She's old but she's still beautiful. (TIME)
3. Although we were in danger, Ann seemed quite __________(CONCERN)
4. The statue is a lifelike__________ of Chris Jesus. (REPRESENT)
5. The principal said some ________ words to the pupils before the exam. (COURAGE)
6. The __________ horse ran away from the fire.(FRIGHT)
7. ______ are unpleasant, but it will be nice when we get into the new house. (MOVE)
8. The meeting has been __________ arranged for 3 p.m. next Friday.(PROVIDE)
9. Jim is very disorganized and not very __________ (BUSINESS)
10. Her __________ has made her a lot of enemies (SPEAK)

2. Read the passage and fill each blank with the correct form of the word given

THE ART OF GIVING AND TAKING

Gift exchange, which is also called (0) **ceremonial** (CEREMONY)exchange, is the transfer of goods or services that, although regarded as (1)............(VOLUNTEER) by people involved, is part of the expected social (2)........... (BEHAVE). Gift exchange may be distinguished from other types of exchange in several respects: the first offering is made in a generous manner and there is no haggling between donor and (3)........... (RECEIVE); the exchange is an expression of an existing social relationship or the establishment of a new one that differs from (4)................ (PERSON) (market relationships; and the profit in gift exchange may be in the sphere of social relationship and prestige rather than in material advantage. The gift-exchange cycle entails (5)............. (OBLIGE) to give, to receive, and to return. Sanctions may exist to induce people to give, (6).............(APPROVE) or loss of prestige resulting from a failure to do so. (7).............(REFUSE) to accept a gift may be seen as rejection of social relations and may lead to enmity. The reciprocity of the cycle rests in the necessity to return the gift; the prestige associated with the appearance of (8)..............(GENEROUS) dictates that the value of the return be(9)..............(APPROXIMATE) equal to or greater than the value of the original gift. Alongside its obvious economic functions, gift exchange is (10)................ (SIGNIFY) expression of social relations.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFIFICATION (10pts)

1. Identify and correct the one word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. A progress has been made toward finding a cure for bird flu.
   A: A progress; B: has been made; C: finding; D: for
2. Can't you think of anything more intelligent to tell?
   A: Can't; B: of; C: anything; D: to tell

3. There are only few people who still want to stay in the village.
A B C D
4. All almost the electricity for industrial use comes from large generators driven by
A B C D
stream turbines.
5. The more you pull on a square knot, the tightest it gets
A B C D
6. Please remember not calling my house between 3 p.m and 4 p.m this afternoon.
A B C D
7. When you firstly meet someone, you should not ask personal questions.
A B C D
8. Walking into the kitchen, I saw my mother washed the dishes.
A B C D
9. Kim missed her plane yesterday because a traffic jam on her way to the airport.
A B C D
10. People have used leather to make shoes since hundreds of years.
A B C D

2. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.

1. For such an experience and able teacher, discipline was not a problem.
2. Peter's father had him to repeat the poems many times.
3. They didn't seem to take any notice of that the teacher said.
4. Tom's very good at science when his brother is absolutely hopeless.
5. I watched the train to leave until it was out of sight.
6. Maria asked Sandra whether she knew the post office had been at strike for the past week.
7. Never before have so many people in the United States interested in soccer.
8. Despite the identity of the attacker is known to the police, no name has been released.
9. Nobody watched, so the little boy took the packet of sweets from the shelf and putting it in his pocket.
10. More and more women are now joining the pay labor force worldly.

	Mistakes	Correction		Mistakes	Correction
1			6		
2			7		
3			8		
4			9		
5			10		

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

Although the world's energy resources have (1) __________ many millions of years to produce, we (2) __________ quickly beginning to exhaust these supplies. Recently UN committee reported that (3) __________ world's oil and gas supplies would (4) __________ about 100 years if used carefully.

The report stated that there (5) __________ be enough oil and gas for a century only if the present demand could (6) __________ controlled. If the demand continued (7) __________ grow, the report said that fuel supplies would last for less (8) __________ forty years. According to the report, (9) __________ governments now take steps to control the amounts of fossil fuels (10) __________ are used.

2. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

EARTHQUAKES

An earthquake is one of the most terrifying natural phenomena. We generally think (1)______the ground we stand on as solid and completely stable. An earthquake can shatter that idea instantly when we see the ground move and buildings fall (2)______We only hear about earthquakes in the news every now and again, but (3)______are actually an everyday occurrence. In fact, our planet experiences (4)______ than three million earthquakes a year. However, the vast majority of (5)______earthquakes are extremely weak, and some of the stronger quakes affect uninhabited places, where they go largely unnoticed. It is only big quakes (6)______ densely populated areas that get our attention.(7)______quite recently, nobody was sure what caused earthquakes. There is still a certain amount of mystery surrounding them today, (8)______we now have a much clearer understanding of the natural movements of rock beneath the surface of the earth that (9)______the ground above shake. Enormous progress has been made over the past century.

Seismologists have identified the forces that cause earthquakes, and developed technology that can tell us (10) ______size. They can even say where major earthquakes are likely to occur. Unfortunately, what they have not yet found is a way of predicting exactly when an earthquake is going to happen.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence given.

1. She became interested in wildlife conservation, so she joined Greenpeace.
   But..
2. Lately I have thought of nothing but work.
   I have been rather..
3. You brought the umbrella but it didn't rain.
   You needn't..
4. They are soon accustomed to swimming
   It is..
5. She is proud of being such a good cook.
   She prides...
6. The heavy rain made it impossible for us to have our picnic.
   Had...
7. His jealousy increases with his love for her.
   The more...
8. "If you wanted to use my car, you should have asked me first, Tom" said Mary.
   Mary criticized ....
9. He not only failed in his exam but also had a road accident.
   Not only..
10. I will marry her and I don't care how old she is.
    No matter...

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN

A.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10ps)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. abdominal	B. abolitionist	C. abominate	D. antibiotic
2. A. appreciable	B. atrocious	C. censorious	D. cretaceous
3. A. fungicide	B. inductive	C. mustard	D. mutinous
4. A. raspberry	B. psychology	C. paediatrics	D. ptomaine
5. A. schedule	B. schema	C. scholastic	D. chronic

B. Choose the word whose stress is different from the others.

1. A. sanitary	B. tentacle	C. prosperity	D. momentary
2. A. locate	B. unique	C. ballet	D. metric
3. A. differential	B. preferential	C. assassinate	D. complimentary
4. A. carnivore	B. accomplice	C. bewilder	D. delusive
5. A. prophesy	B. atmosphere	C. hemisphere	D. ideology

II. VOCABULARY& STRUCTURE (20ps)

Choose the best answer.

1. His wife died last year and he still can't ______ to terms with her death.
   A.come B.go C.get D.contribute
2. Nobody expected Sally to resign.It came out of the______________.
   A.sky B.blue C.dream D.cloud
3. The governments are trying to stamp on ____________behaviour such as vandalism.
   A.momentous B.dishonest C.antisocial D.controversial
4. I watched the street performers for a bit with a group of other______________.
   A.witnesses B.onlookers C.observers D.viewers
5. He ________as a soldier in the army as soon as he quit high school.
   A.joined B.enrolled C.registered D.enlisted
6. One of the main __________in many people's lives is to earn a living.
   A.motives B.dynamics C.characteristics D.motivations
7. I am fully prepared for my interview and I am confident that I can answer any questions they may care to______________me.
   A.throw at B.drop on C.slide to D.roll to
8. For food to be __________, it must be free of added chemicals, both in the growing of the food and in the killing of the pests that might damage the crop.
   A.fresh B.organic C.green D.healthy
9. Police have discovered that ____________ money was used to pay for the goods.
   A.copy B.false C.fake D.counterfeit
10. I'm afraid we have ______________a lot of criticism over our decision to close the hospital.
   A.come in for B.come round C.come out with D.come up with
11. ______arranged a loan from the bank, we couldn't have been able to move house.
   A.I hadn't B.Hadn't I C.Had I not D.If I had no

12. The hotel ______________have received our booking as they had no reservation under the name " Wright".
   A.might not B.can't C.may not D.mustn't
13. Only by trying again and again __________to unlock the door.
   A.he managed B.was he managed C.did he manage D.had he managed
14. If I ______________you a pet crocodile, what would you do with it?
   A.were going to give B.could give C.were for giving D.were to give
15. We ______________have spent all that time looking for a bank- there was a cash machine here!
   A.needn't B.mustn't C.can't D.could
16. Sometimes you can't prove someone is telling the truth- you have to take it on____________.
   A.trust B.safety C.faith D.honesty
17. She was unaware that she had been under ______________since her arrival.
   A.review B.consideration C.discussion D.surveillance
18. In his lifetime he was one of the world's richest men, and is believed ____________ his fortune by arms dealing.
   A.to be making B.to have made C.to have been made D.to make
19. I won't______________my neighbours parking their cars in front of my house.
   A. allow B.let C.permit D.have
20. The car skidded to a halt after ______________its headlights smashed in the crash.
   A.having B.making C.letting D.doing

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ps).

READING 1

Ismene Brown takes a teddy-bear to work with her. She is a **sub-editor** for a newspaper, and the teddy comes in handy as a preventative measure against repetitive strain injury (**RSI**). The term describes a variety of musculo-skeletal disorders of the hand, wrist, arms, elbow, shoulder and neck,caused by frequent, identical movements. On advice from her physiotherapist, Ismene puts the teddy under her right wrist and it allows the blood to flow more freely throughout her arm. RSI is causing acute problems for many journalists who use new technology. The Financial Times suffered an epidemic when 35 of the paper's journalists were confirmed by the company doctor as suffering from RSI. There were 18 to 20 cases in the serious category, and a further 30 to 40 people who experienced tolerable pains from time to time, according to a National Union of journalists officer at the newspapers. "Serious" means they've been off work for many months, with no signs of improvement and no way of even doing other things with their limbs'.

One production editor describes the symptoms of RSI: "At first, I had a numb feeling in my fingertips, with pins and needles, cold hands, tingling and a general feeling that I wasn't all right. Then it got increasingly worse, with more acute pain throughout my wrist".

The newspaper used a complex American computer system that caused nearly 100 cases of RSI on the Los Angeles Times. Not much hand movement is required to make all the necessary keyboard strokes. Sub-editors and writers may keep their hands in the same positions for long periods, preventing a regular blood flow.

The Financial Times switched off screens for fifteen minutes at 3 pm and 5 pm, when journalists were forced to take breaks. This apparently helped, but with constant deadline pressures some argued that it could serve to exacerbate the problem, and more frequent, but shorter breaks might be more effective.

The term RSI originates from Australia where, in 1985-1986, the country`s **white collar workers** experienced a national outbreak of the syndrome. Since then, though, it has subsided, giving rise to two different theories-that the medical profession started ignoring it, so it went away, or that people gradually found ways of coping with it.

1. The word "sub-edtitor" refers to
   A. an assistant edtor
   B. person who checks information
   C. person who correct his own pieces of writing for publication
   D. person who edits his own texts
2. RSI is treated as
   A. long-lasting illness in which the muscles become gradually weaker
   B. symptoms which make muscles stiff
   C. disorders of muscles and framework of bones
   D. disturbance of the normal working of the body
3. RSI is caused by a movement which is both
   A. jerky and sporadic. B. unchanging and recurrent.
   C. mechanical and varied. D. awkward and irregular.
4. Why does Ismene take a teddy bear to work?
   A. To keep her company when work becomes repetitive.
   B. To protect her from the glare of her computer screen.
   C. To prevent injury to her arm while she is working.
   D. To tuck under her arm for support while working.
5. Serious cases of RSI are defined as
   A. necessitating a long period of absence from work.
   B. the inability to perform other functions at work.
   C. experiencing bearable pain on a constant basis.
   D. the inability to enjoy the work which they are doing.
6. What caused the cases of RSI on the Los Angeles Times?
   A. An out-of-date computer system.
   B. A lack of adequate training in the use of equipment.
   C. A sophisticated computer system necessitating little physical input.
   D. An over-complicated computer system requiring frequent repetitive movement.
7. Although journalists on The Financial Times took two short breaks,
   A. this had no effect whatsoever on performance.
   B.the number of breaks was considered to be over-generous.
   C. most people were convinced it made the problem worse.
   D. this did not completely resolve the problem.
8. White-collar workers are
   A. rescue workers B. social workers
   C. office workers D. workers who wear white costumes
9. According to the writer, it appears that since 1985 RSI
   A. has increased dramatically
   B. has spread to the medical profession.
   C. is no longer so widespread.
   D. is undergoing intense medical research.
10. The syndrome RSI seems to have disappeared
   A. because people have found out a cure for it
   B. because there has been occupational therapy
   C. because there have been medical advances in the treatment
   D. but people haven't been sure about its adequate reasons

READING 2

For the questions 1-10 read through the following text and then choose from the list A-J the best phrase to fill each of the blanks.

A. It was abandoned briefly in the 1970s
B. Trademark designs
C. The version with which we are familiar now was introduced in 1924
D. Universal certainly chose their name for this reason
E. In the era of silent films
F. The Warner Brothers trademark began life as a rather austere shield
G. The trademarks which we would recognise today have undergone many transformations over the years
H. Paramount's snowy peak has survived virtually unchanged
I. It has gone through many transformations
J. The logo was used at the start of every film

(1)________-or logos- identifying film companies have been around since cinema's early days.(2)____________, viewers looked for the name of the company before they looked for who the stars were and they were rarely interested in the director. (3)____________by many film companies and it was an important part of each studio's publicity.(4)__________and quite detailed accounts survive concerning some of them.

(5)__________since the original company was founded.The image was taken from a childhood memory of a mountain in Utah, where its founder grew up, while the title was borrowed from the name of a construction site down the road from his office.

(6)___________but was soon redesigned into the form we would recognise today.(7)____________but the company soon returned to it,coloured blue and orange and floating in front of a blue sky.Logos that feature blue skies form a kind of species within the field of film company trademarks, with Warner Brothers,Columbia and Paramount all using it as a background.(8)____________- they all want to be the greatest and the largest and to become part of the everyday landscape.

(9)___________and their logo also features the sky in another sense- seeing it all from outer space.(10)____________, with the early orbiting plane being replaced by the famous mirrored globe.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ps)

Read the passage below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Did you know that on average we take home 150 plastic bags annually? In other words, that means a global figure of one million plastic bags taken home every minute.We are sure you'll agree this is a truly (1)________ statistic.

Plastic bags can't be simply (2)__________ of along with your domestic rubbish- they can blow off landfill sites and become highly (3)__________ litter which can remain in the environment for a number of years.They are not only an eyesore but they are a (4)__________ to the environment too.For example, plastic bags almost dammed the Buriganga river in Bangladesh, and they are widely (5)__________ responsible for causing devastating floods there on two occasions.

They also (6)__________ a particular threat to wildlife. More and more (7)________ dead turtles and whales are discovered washed up on beaches, killed by swallowed plastic bags.To marine life, a plastic bag closely (8)______________ a jellyfish.

These are the reason why you should reuse plastic bags you already have or take a small rucksack on trips to the supermarket.Why not take (9)__________ now and show how much you care about the environment (10)____________ taking this small step.

1. A. striking	B. shocking	C. astonishing	D. terrifying
2. A. disposed	B. thrown	C. finished	D. used
3. A.evident	B. observable	C. visible	D. marked
4. A.risk	B. danger	C. difficulty	D. problem
5. A. shown	B. taken	C. made	D. held
6. A.model	B. set	C. pose	D. generate
7. A. repeatedly	B. frequently	C. usually	D. generally
8. A.resembles	B. reminds	C. equates	D. appears
9. A.responsibility	B. advantage	C. action	D. account
10. A.by	B .from	C. with	D. via

B.WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10ps)

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense or form.

1. The faulty goods had better (return) ____________ to the shop by Friday.
2. This castle (must /build) __________ over 200 years ago.
3. Recent advances in human embryology and genetic engineering (raise) ____________ the issue of how this knowledge ought to be used.
4. There are two main areas in which such research (regard) ________________ as being beneficial, and the first of these is in the field of conception.
5. The second area is that of research into genetically (transmit) ____________ diseases.
6. This time next week, he (attend) ______________ a press conference in Geneva.
7. I'm on the island for my two -week vacation and I (love) ______________ every minute of it.
8. They (should /let)_____________ us know they were changing their plans.
9. He is exhausted because he (ski) all day.
10. He was the first suspect (question)______________.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ps)

A. Supply the missing preposition

1. I advised you ________ going to the dangerous moutainous area.
2. Your hands smell ________ perfume, don't they?
3. The audience threw a lot of empty bottles ______ the footballers.
4. Who'll compensate me________ my loss of property ?
5. They charge him________ murder.

B. Fill in the blank with a suitable phrasal verb in its correct tense or form.

1. The car______________ on the way to the airport and I had to take a taxi.
2. When did Jane first ______________ acupressure?
3. ______________ leaflets on the streets has to be one of the most boring jobs.
4. Two people ______________ by a car on a pedestrian crossing this morning.
5. You can ______________ me for support in the meeting.

III. WORD FORMS (10ps)

Give the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. (Enter) to museums and galleries should be free so that everyone can take advantage of them.
2. He (hear) my phone call to the bank but I didn't know this.
3. Almost everyone has some idea of what (globe) warming is all about, but no one is quite sure about its consequences.
4. (Immigrate) to the US must complete all appropriate forms before entering the country.
5. The results suggest that it is not productive to spend long and exhausting hours exercising when working out for a short time and more (energy) achieves the same results.
6. (Compete) sports and a team spirit build up one's character.
7. She is also a regular (contribute) to cookery programmes on national television.
8. Research in many areas needs to be regulated rather (ban).
9. The monster in the films are only (imagine) ones.
10. Gym (member) has soared in recent years, much to the delight of the health and fitness industries.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ps)

There are 10 mistakes in the short passage.Find them and correct them.

Young people are extreme critical of decisions made by persons in authority. This attitude is not always accept to the more powerful members of a society. They may feel threatened with the idealism of some university students; an idealism which often prevents the latter from viewing an issue objectively. Yet without student protests, certain injustices within society might never be expose.

Although the community and the media usually attack student unrest at the time, many years latter, as community attitudes change, the reasons for that student action become clearer, and generally their ideas, if not their methods, are considered more acceptable. If we can understand that it is probably in societies best interest for the young people to question existing attitudes and injustices, we might realise that we would do well to listen more closely to which they have to say.

Perhaps older people should become more tolerant of the ideas and creative expression of the youth generation.Too often the ideas they express are dismissed simply because they are new. In the other hand, young people ought to recognise when they are being impossibly selfish and their demand are too impractical.

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST (10ps)

Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with a suitable word

One of the most (1)__________ archaelogical finds in the world must be the Terracotta Army. The clay figures that guard the tomb of the first Chinese (2)__________, Qin Shihuangdi, were actually found accidentally by Chinese peasants while (3)__________a well. Further excavations were carried (4)__________and it was shown that they had been placed around the tomb after Qin Shinhuangdi's burial.

Qin Shihuangdi came to power at the age of thirteen and during his (5)__________there were three attempts to assassinate him.This may explain why, (6) __________being such a young age, he had begun making arrangements for an (7)__________ tomb to be built for his death.Included in these plans were, of course, the warriors that made up the army.

The figures (8)__________the tomb were made with incredible attention to detail – each one has a face that is unmistakable and individual.In fact, it is believed that each one has the (9)__________of a real soldier.For over two thousand years, (10)__________amazing figures have kept a continual watch over the tomb.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ps)

Finish the sentence or rewrite it so that it has a similar meaning.Use the word given in capital letters and the word mustn't altered in any way.

1. It is alleged that the manager of the club is considering resignation.
   The manager__________________________________
2. If you don't pay on time, your booking will be cancelled.
   Failure__________________________________
3. They realized that something was wrong when they set foot in the room.
   Only when__________________________________
4. My grandfather had completely forgotten that he phoned me last night.
   My grandfather didn't have any__________________________________
5. In his previous job, Ted travelled a lot.
   Ted would__________________________________
6. The view from the summit is spectacular.
   (WORLD)__________________________________
7. Your attitude will have to change if you want to succeed.
   (LEAF)__________________________________
8. Our boss gets very annoyed when we criticize him.
   (BULL)__________________________________
9. Thunder and lightning terrify me.
   (DEATH)__________________________________
10. Apparently the entire market was destroyed in a fire a few months ago.
   (UP)__________________________________

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words.

1. A. permission B. decision C. leisure D. occasion
2. A. tomb B. combatant C. comber D. subtlety
3. A. infamous B. fame C. stranger D. danger
4. A. chaperon B. charity C. challenge D. Charlie
5. A. furl B. fur C. furze D. furier
6. A. telecast B. telemetry C. telescope D. teleology
7. A. complete B. command C. common D. community
8. A. luxury B. example C. exist D. exempt
9. A. learned B. sacred C. beloved D. photographed
10. A. rise B. rinse C. browse D. bruise

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer.

1. Having decided to rent a flat, we_____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
   A. set to B. set off C. set out D. set about
2. The school authorities ______ the child's unruly behaviour on his parents' lack of discipline.
   A. attribute B. accuse C. blame D. ascribe
3. After months of bitter arguing the couple had to accept that they were ______
   A. incongruous B. incompatible C. dissident D. disaffected
4. In the hands of reckless driver a car becomes a _____ weapon.
   A. lethal B. fatal C. mortal D. venal
5. What the company needs is a ______ actor who can take on a variety of roles.
   A. variable B. changeable C. versatile D. diverse
6. The feuding families have been ______ enemies for years.
   A. sworn B. promised C. cursed D. blood
7. Please don't ______ it a miss if I make a few suggestions for improvements.
   A. think B. assume C. take D. judge
8. It's a shame they didn't pick you up, but it doesn't ____ out the possibility that you might get a job in a different department.
   A. strike B. cancel C. draw D. rule
9. Don't thank me for helping in the garden. It was ______ pleasure to be working out of doors.
   A. mere B. simple C. sheer D. plain
10. As of yet, no acceptable means of resolving international disputes has been established.
   A. So far B. until then C. Recently D. However
11. I reckon Martin is _____ of a nervous breakdown.
   A. in charge B. under suspicion C. on the verge D. indicative

12. At no time ______ you pay a rise.
A. did I ever promise B. do ever I promise
C. I have ever promised D. had ever I promised
13. It had been announced that the proposed new office block ______ because of the current economic situation.
A. will not be now built B. will now not be built
C. will not now be build D. now will not be built
14. Hardly had he sat down ______ he was sent for again.
A. when B. than C. after D. that
15. Every Christmas of my childhood was the same. My father ______ late for lunch, weighed down with presents for the family.
A. would arrive B. had arrived
C. was arriving D. was used to arriving
16. ______ further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency powers.
A. Should B. Did C. Were D. Had
17. Don't worry about the lunch. I'll ______ it.
A. look to B. see for C. see to D. look over
18. Dick put ______ ball in ______ net in ______ second half but ___ goal was disallowed.
A. a/a/a/a B. the/the/the /the C. the/the/a/a D. a/a/the/the
19. Up the stairs ______ the plump old housekeeper ______
A. X/puffed B. did/ puff C. X/puff D. puffed/ X
20. The trouble with Tom is that he ______ sport.
A. is obsessed in B. is keen of C. is obsessed with D. in favour of

III. READING COMPREHENSION:_ Read the passages and choose the best answer:

Reading 1

In 776 B.C, the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief god, Zeus. The warm climate for outdoor activities, the need for preparedness in war, and their lifestyle caused the Greeks to create competitive sports. Only the **elite** and military could participate at first, but later the Games were open to all free Greek males who had no criminal record. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their **deeds.** Originally these contests were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were **halted** to allow the game to take place. They also helped to strengthen bonds among competitors and the different cities represented. The Greeks attached so much importance to the Games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads" dating from 776 B.C. The contests coincided with religious festivities and constituted an all-out effort on the part of the participants to please the gods. Anyone who disobeyed the rules were dismissed and seriously punished. These athletes brought shame not only to themselves, but also to the cities they represented.

1. Which of the following is not true?
A. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
B. The games were held in Greece every four years.
C. Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
D. Poems glorified the winner in song.
2. The word "**elite**" is closest in the meaning to
A. aristocracy B. brave C. intellectuals D. muscular
3. Why were the Olympics held?
A. To stop war B. To honour Zeus
C. To crown the best athletes D. To sing songs about athletes
4. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?
A. 800 years B. 1,200 years C. 2,300 years D. 2,800 years
5. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greek?
A. They are pacifists.
B. They believed athletic events were important.
C. They were very simple.
D. They couldn't count, so they used "Olympiads" for dates.
6. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Physical fitness was an integral part of the lives of the ancient Greeks.
B. The Greeks severely punished those who did not participate in physical fitness programs.
C. The Greeks had always encouraged everyone to participate in the games.
D. The Greeks had the games coincide with religious festivities so that they could go back to war when the games were over.
7. The word "**deeds**" is closest in meaning to
A. accomplishments B. ancestors C. documents D. property
8. Which of the following was ultimately required of all athletes competing in the Olympics?
A. They must have completed military service.
B. They had to attend special training sessions.
C. They had to be Greek males with no criminal record.
D. They had to be religious.
9. The word "**halted**" means most nearly the same as
A. encouraged B. started C. curtailed D. fixed
10. What is an "Olympiad"?
A. The time it took to finish the games. B. The time between games.
C. The time it took to finish a war. D. The time it took the athletes to train.

Reading 2

The sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is **fueled** by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present **state** for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth. By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand

approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains **there**, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
   A. To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun.
   B. To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future.
   C. To present a theory about red giant stars.
   D. To describe changes that the Sun will go through.
2. The word '**fueled**' is closest in meaning to
   A.powered B. bombarded C. created D. propelled
3. The word '**state**' is closest in meaning to
   A. shape B. condition C. location D. size
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun
   A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.
   B. has been in existence for 10 billion years.
   C. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.
   D. will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.
5. What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?
   A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.
   B. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.
   C. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.
   D. Its center will grow smaller and hotter.
6. When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?
   A. Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.
   B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.
   C. It will become too hot for life to exist.
   D. It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.
7. As a white dwarf, the Sun will be
   A. the same size as the planet Mercury.
   B. thousands of times smaller than it is today.
   C. around 35 million miles in diameter.
   D. cold and dark.
8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?
   A. Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant.
   B. Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion.
   C. Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf.
   D. White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf.

9. The word '**there**' in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to
   A. our own planet. B. the outer surface of the Sun.
   C. the core of a black dwarf. D. the planet Mercury.
10. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
   A. Alarmed B. Pessimistic C. Comic D. Objective.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Choose the word which best fits each gap of the passage.

Any change in one part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts, storms, and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes(1) …..ecosystems. If there is too (2) ………rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals that (3)……… it may also die or move away. Some changes are good for ecosystems. Some pine forests need (4) ………..for the pine trees to reproduce. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. Heat from a forest fire melts the seal and lets the seeds (5)………..Polluting the air, soil, and water can harm ecosystems. Building (6) ………..on rivers for electric power and irrigation can harm ecosystems (7)………. the rivers. Bulldozing wetlands and cutting down (8)……….. destroy ecosystems. Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of (9)………. fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are looking for ways to get food, lumber, and other products for people (10)………. causing harm to ecosystems.

1. A. harms	B. harmful	C. harmless	D. harm
2. A. little	B. a little	C. few	D. a few
3. A. fed	B. feed	C. feed on	D. food
4. A. flame	B. fires	C. blaze	D. burning
5. A. out	B. in	C. go	D. fly
6. A. moats	B. ditches	C. bridges	D. dams
7. A. on	B. around	C. over	D. under
8. A. hills	B. jungles	C. forests	D. woods
9. A. catching	B. holding	C. carrying	D. taking
10. A. avoid	B. without	C. not	D. no

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tenses or forms.

1. The little boy had a lot of trouble (convince)……………..everyone that he (see)………… a mermaid.
2. I was terribly disappointed (discover)………………that he (lie)………….to me.
3. I really didn't expect (introduce)…………….to the president.
4. The sunlight (come)……………through the window (wake)……….me up early every morning.
5. The girl got into a lot of trouble. She (not tell)……………..a lie.
6. I (appreciate)……………(tell)……………..the news.
7. The anthropologist (leave)……………..the village when she (collect)…………….. enough data.

8. He saves $500 a year. By the time he (retire)………, he (save)………… $20,000

9. The dog came down suddenly and I suppose they didn't know which way to turn. If only they (have)………a map and compass with them, they (not drown)…………

10. You (telephone)……………..for ages. You (not finish)…………………?

II. PREPOSITIONS and PHRASAL VERBS

Choose the suitable words in the box to fill in the blanks.

a. in the middle and late	*b. settle up*	*c. get round to*	*d. came over*	
e. get through	*f. make up for*	*g. fell out*	*h. in*	*i. out*	*j. suits*

1. If you pay the restaurant bill with your credit card, I'll _____ with you later.
2. It's difficult to ______ to the customer helpline in the morning.
3. My friend and I _____ last week because she thinks I'm in love with her boyfriend.
4. I hope I will be able to _______ answering the letter thisIn the mid- and late evening.
5. As you've arrived late, you'll have to _____ the time you have lost.
6. _____ 20th century, technological advances expanded the definition of the book to include audio books and electronic books or e-books.
7. The price of excursions is included _____ the cost of the holiday.
8. The uniform seems to ______ him so much. He looks stronger in it.
9. I meant to sound confident at the interview but I'm afraid I _______ as dogmatic.
10. I can lend you five pounds to help you _______ until you've had time to go to the bank.

III. WORD FORMS: Put the word in brackets into the correct form.

1. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat (heart)______. What a shame.
2. She's quite an (eye)____________
3. His family suffered from his (expend)____________
4. The (edit)________ staff consists of ten experienced journalists.
5. This leads to more pressure being put on the (adequate)___________ public transport system.
6. The nineteenth century faith in the power of science is now very (question)________
7. A person with an (inferior)_________ complex can be very disagreeable.
8. There was loud (laugh)_________ as the clown fell off the ladder.
9. People used to suffer from their life-time physical (normal)___________
10. They won the case because of the (appear)___________in court of the defendant.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Pick out 10 unnecessary words in the paragraph.

Caring for your teeth and gums should be include avoiding such sugary drinks and food, especially between the meals. Regularly remove the plague and debris from off your teeth with a toothbrush. Use a small-headed brush of a medium hardness. This type of brush will easily reach to the awkward areas of the mouth.

Brush your teeth after each meal, especially more after breakfast and after the last food or drink of the day. Bleeding gums are such a common occurrence of that most the people think it is normal. In fact, bleeding and inflammation of the gums are signs of a common disease- periodontal disease- which may gradually destroys the tissues supporting your teeth. Periodontal disease affects teenagers and adults, and is the commonest cause of tooth loss in amongst adults. It is caused by the continued presence of plaque on the teeth.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

The first London to Brighton run took place on November 14th, 1896. It was organised to celebrate the (1)……………of a law which made it easier for cars in Britain to be driven on the roads. Before then, the law required a driver and an engineer in the car and a man walking in front of the vehicle with a red flag warning of its approach.

Since then, this annual run has become one of the most popular events on the British motoring calendar, (2)…………crowds of over one million lining the route. Only the (3)……….oldest cars, constructed during the ten years between 1895 and 1905, are allowed to take part in it. Lovingly polished by their drivers, who are dressed in the clothing of the (4)……….., the cars leave Hyde Park in London at 7.30 am and arrive, (5)…………., in Brighton some three hours later.

The 60 - mile run is not a race- there's an official coffee stop on the (6)………… and the cars are restricted to an average speed of only 30kph. The only (7)………… for finishing is a medal, which is awarded to everyone who reaches Brighton before 4pm. The run traditionally (8)………. participants from all four (9)……….of the world, including Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Since the youngest car is nearly a hundred years old, some of them (10)……….down of course. But for the owners of the 400- plus vehicles, it's simply being there that brings the greatest pleasure.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.
   Precious ____
2. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.
   Many's ____
3. Trudy was quite relieved when she found out the truth.
   It was something ____
4. What put me off the idea was simply how expensive it was going to be.
   The sheer ____
5. He didn't mention our previous conversation at all. (preference)
   ____
6. I don't feel like going to the party (mood)
   ____
7. " Please don't take my money, it's all I've got," said the old woman to the intruder (pleaded)
   ____
8. My impression of her is that she is a very effective teacher. (strikes)
   ____
9. We never purchase small quantities as we would make less profit (bulk)
   ____
10. Nowadays goods are often acquired but not paid for immediately (credit)
    ____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẾN TRE – BẾN TRE

CÂU HỎI 1: PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

1. A. sweat B. leather C. heal D. head
2. A. bamboo B. igloo C. book D. taboo
3. A. massage B. carriage C. voyage D. dosage
4. A. tank B. sand C. bank D. rank
5. A. paths B. months C. mouths D. wreaths

Pick out the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

6. A. necessity B. industry C. quantity D. company
7. A. apartment B. contentment C. investment D. movement
8. A. musician B. director C. programmer D. developer
9. A. astronaut B. sharpener C. elector D. carpenter
10. A. although B. until C. unless D. unto

CÂU HỎI 2: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 điểm)

Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences

1. I wouldn't have realized about the possible risk of setting the factory on tire if Bob hadn't _____ my attention to it.
   A. sought B. drawn C. showed D. caught
2. It was mindless of you to _____ Sam in the face. You should never have done it if you expect him to love you.
   A. slam B. clap C. slap D. clasp
3. I can hardly think of Jenny being able to _____ the aim she has set herself.
   A. implement B. accomplish C. triumph D. succeed
4. It had been assumed Phillip would take over the manager's post after the man retired. But, it never came to _____ since he'd decided to change his place of work.
   A. final B. pass C. occurrence D. being
5. Eric's father works as an interpreter. The man is _____ in three languages.
   A. fluent B. outspoken C. speechless D. knowledgeable
6. Our karate master is as quick as _____.
   A. wave B. thunder C. current D. lightning
7. Her perfect manners and exceptional erudition is an effect of her strict upper-class _____.
   A. upstanding B. upkeep C. upbringing D. uphold
8. This pupil is notorious for playing _____ from his mathematics lessons.
   A. truant B. runaway C. absent D. joyride
9. Andrew is a very disciplined employee. He _____ great importance to coming to work in time.
   A. affixes B. attributes C. admits D. attaches
10. The scientists broke down as they realized that all their efforts had gone to _____.
    A. loss B. failure C. waste D. collapse

11. A major source of rock salt is domes, _____ of rock salt embedded in surrounding layers of earth.
    A. are that vertical cylinders B. that vertical cylinders
    C. cylinders are vertical D. vertical cylinders
12. Hot springs are one of the most characteristic features of areas of recent volcanic activity, although _____ in other areas less abundantly.
    A. also to have occurred B. their occurrence also
    C. also occur D. they do also occur
13. A lingua franca is any auxiliary language, _____ a rudimentary kind, used as a medium of communication between people who speak different languages.
    A. of which usually B. which usually of
    C. is usually of D. usually of
14. _____ both safety and reliability have always been primary goals of the railway mechanical engineer.
    A. Railroad history B. Railroad history includes
    C. Throughout railroad history D. In railroad history there are
15. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the United States developed the reusable space shuttle ___ to space cheaper and easier.
    A. to make access B. and making access
    C. which made accessible D. and made accessible
16. The basis premise behind all agricultural production is _____ available the riches of the soil for human consumption.
    A. to be made B. the making
    C. making is D. to make
17. A situation in which an economic market is dominated by a _____ is known as a monopoly.
    A. single of a product seller B. product single of a seller
    C. seller of a product single D. single seller of a product
18. Newspaper publishers in the united states have estimated _____ reads a newspaper every day.
    A. nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
    B. it is nearly 80 percent of the adult population
    C. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
    D. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population
19. Nylon was ___ the human-made fibers.
    A. the first of which B. what the first of
    C. it the first of D. the first of
20. _____ to The United States House of Representatives in 1791, Nathaniel Macon remained in office until 1815.
    A. Election B. Why he was elected
    C. Elected D. Who was elected

CÂU HỎI 3: READING COMPREHENSION (30 điểm)

I. Read the passage below carefully, and then choose the best answer:

Conservation conflicts arise when natural resource shortages develop in the face of steadily increasing demands from a growing human population. Controversy frequently surrounds how a resource should be used, or allocated, and for whom. For example, a river may supply water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory. Farmers, fishers, and industry leaders vie for unrestricted access to this river, but such freedom could destroy the resource, and conservation methods are necessary to protect the river for future use.

Conflicts worsen when a natural resource crosses political boundaries. For example, the headwaters, or source, of a major river may be located in a different country than the country through which the river flows. There is no guarantee that the river source will be protected to accommodate resource needs downstream. In addition, the way in which one natural resource is managed has a direct effect upon other natural resources. Cutting down a forest near a river, for instance, increases erosion, the wearing away of topsoil, and can lead to flooding. Eroded soil and silt cloud the river and adversely affect many organisms such as fish and important aquatic plants that require clean, clear freshwater for survival.

1. What does "arise" in line 1 mean?

A. stand up	B. sit up	C. get up	D. spring up

2. What does "supply" in line 4 mean?

A. cover	B. provide	C. make up for	D. compensate for

3. What does "methods" in line 7 mean?

A. plans	B. orders	C. ways	D. structures

4. Which word in the reading means "a promise that something will be done or will happen, especially a written promise by a company to repair or change a product that develops a fault within a particular period of time"?

A. guarantee	B. shortage	C. population	D. habitat

5. Which word in the reading means "living or growing in, happening in, or connected with water"?

A. necessary	B. major	C. fresh	D. aquatic

6. When do conflicts decline?
   A. when natural-resource shortages increase in the features of gradually increasing demands from a rising human population
   B. when a natural resource crosses political borders
   C. when freedom could destroy the resource
   D. when eroded soil and silt cloud affect many organisms

7. What may bring water to agricultural irrigation?

A. a river	B. topsoil	C. erosion	D. a forest

8. Which sentence below is not correct?
   A. Argument often surrounds how a source should be used, or allocated, and for whom.
   B. A river may provide water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory.
   C. Conservation methods are incidental to care for the river for future use.
   D. Farmers, fishers, and industry leaders vie for open access to this river.

9. Which sentence below is true?
   A. Conflicts improve when a natural resource crosses political borders.
   B. The source of a main river may be located in the country through which the river flows than a different country.
   C. There is assurance that the river source will be confined to provide accommodation for resource needs downstream.
   D. The way where one ordinary source is managed has a direct effect upon other ordinary sources.

10. What is the passage above mainly about?

A. Natural resource shortages	B. Agricultural irrigation
C. The headwaters of a major river	D. Conservation conflicts

II. Read the passage and statements below carefully, and then say whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (N):

Gardening

Gardening is the art of growing plants with the goal of crafting a purposeful landscape. Residential gardening most often takes place in or about a residence, in a space referred to as the garden. Although a garden typically is located on the land near a residence, it may also be located in a roof, in an atrium, on a balcony, in a window box, or on a patio or vivarium.

Gardening also takes place in non-residential green areas, such as parks, public or semi-public gardens (botanical gardens or zoological gardens), amusement and theme parks, along transportation corridors, and around tourist attractions and hotels. In these situations, a staff of gardeners or groundskeepers maintains the gardens.

Indoor gardening is concerned with the growing of houseplants within a residence or building, in a conservatory, or in a greenhouse. Indoor gardens are sometimes incorporated as part of air conditioning or heating systems.

Water gardening is concerned with growing plants adapted to pools and ponds. Bog gardens are also considered a type of water garden. These all require special conditions and considerations. A simple water garden may consist solely of a tub containing the water and plant(s).

Another form of "gardening" as a hobby is building your very own aquarium.

1. Gardening is similar to farming.
2. People often do the gardening in their farm.
3. A garden may be in a window box.
4. Gardening also takes place in many different places.
5. A staff of gardeners or groundskeepers maintains the gardens in parks or zoos.
6. Conditioning or heating systems help indoor gardening.
7. Outdoor gardeners deal with heat.
8. You can do the gardening in the pools.
9. People can do the gardening well if they have special conditions and considerations.
10. Buy an aquarium and you will have a garden.

CÂU HỎI 4: GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

Choose the word that best completes each of the blanks in the following passage.

If you're in Bristol on a weekday evening and fancy a lively, boozy night out without getting too badly (1) .... off you could do worse than to try

Fandangos, the new nightclub complex on Lower Guzzlemore Street. Before eleven o'clock, prices are quite reasonable and you can get a (2) .... of four drinks for around a tanner. If like me, you're a bit of a lightweight, it could even set you back less than that. But for the heavyweights, more often than (3) ...., they run some kind of drinking competition at some point in the evening. On the evening I visited they were offering a free pint to anyone who could (4) .... their first pint in one – guaranteed to leave even the most hardened heavyweight with a (5) .... the next day. On most nights, the dress (6) .... is fairly relaxed although they do seem to draw the line at torn jeans. If, on the other hand, you're looking to (7) ....away from it all and enjoy a quiet beer or two in somewhere a little more off the (8) .... track, The Pickwick Brewery Tap on Regents Muse might be more to your liking. Despite the rather unoriginal name, this charming little pub is not the fake tourist (9) .... that you might expect. Most nights the other customers are nearly all locals and regulars but from (10) .... they do get bus loads of pensioners taking over the place for an hour or two in the late afternoon.

1.	A. stolen	B. lifted	C. taken	D. ripped
2.	A. hand	B. round	C. pack	D. stack
3.	A. not	B. ever	C. never	D. sometimes
4.	A. stomach	B. down	C. draw	D. drain
5.	A. sore-brain	B. head-bang	C. heavy-head	D. hangover
6.	A. plan	B. rule	C. code	D. restriction
7.	A. run	B. get	C. go	D. put
8.	A. well-known	B. tourist	C. beaten	D. popular
9.	A. trap	B. hole	C. den	D. ground
10.	A. now and then	B. time to time	C. here and now	D. day to night

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

CÂU HỎI 1: VERB FORM (10 điểm)

Supply the correct tense or form of the verb in brackets.

Four hundred Hebridean lobsters facing - certain death were given a brief reprieve when the plane (take)________ (1) them to France (become)__________ (2) lobster pot, bisque and quadrille (force)________ (3) to make an emergency landing behind Wormwood Scrubs prison in West London yesterday. The lobsters (be)________ (4) en route from the Outer Hebrides in Scotland to Le Touquet in northern France when the Cessna 206 light -aircraft (transport)__________ (5) them (develop)__________ (6) engine trouble. The Danish pilot, 46-year-old Mr Carsten Peterson, (manage)________ (7) (guide)________ (8) the plane down can to land 200 yards from the Scrubs. Mr Peterson, whop lives in Country Offaly in the Irish Republic, (make) ________ (9) earlier abortive attempts (land)__________ (10) on Clapham Common or Battersea Park in South London.

CÂU HỎI 2: (điểm)

. Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (Please note that the given words outnumber the gaps.)

by	up	about	at	aside	over
apart	out	for	in	off	on

1. The film was well researched, but it glossed __________ the important issues.
2. Jane intends to wind __________ his business soon.
3. The goods will be delivered __________ your convenience.
4. It's possible to pass __________ the virus to others through physical contact.
5. At parties he always makes a beeline __________ the prettiest woman in the room.
6. The runner dropped __________ halfway through the marathon.
7. I've no idea how to set __________ changing a tyre on a car.
8. There was nobody else involved, we just grew __________.
9. It's time he stood __________ and let a more qualified person do the jo.
10. Just back __________ and let us do this on our own, will you?

CÂU HỎI 3: WORD FORM (10 điểm)

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in the box:

exclusive	*able*	*see*	*vast*	*immediate*
speak	*major*	*mere*	*purpose*	*cover*

A striking example of the importance of oral communication in todays world was the television news (1)________ during, the weekend of November 22,1963. All major networks devoted their facilities (2)________ to the assassination and burial of President John F. Kenndy. The entire nation heard and saw events as they happened; millions witnessed the murder of the assassin. The (3)________, impact and social value of oral communication were demonstrated on a (4)________ scale than ever before.

Without speech there could be no civilization, for civilization depends upon co-operation between people, and co-operation depends upon the (5)________ of people to talk (6)________ with each other. The hearing of (7)________ messages is more essent.al than the (8)________ of written messages, for the only real language is the spoken language. The (9)________ of speakers inhabiting the earth have not always been able to read and write. As Leonard Blomfield expressed it, "Writing is not language, but (10)________ a way of recording language by means of visible marks."

CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Stress is often called <u>the</u> 21st century illness but it has always	0. the → a
been with us if perhaps with different names. Those days we	1. ....
regard stress is a necessary evil of modern living. Yet stress is	2. ....
not negative and without it we will not enjoy some of the	3. ....

highpoints in life just as the anticipation before a date or the tension leading up to an important match. All these situations produce stress but unless you can control it and not the other way round you will feel stimulated, not worn out. Unlike these situations, what are generally positive and easier to deal with, sitting in a train that is late, being stuck in a traffic jam, working to a tight deadline are more harder to manage and control. Stress is now recognised as a medical problem and as a significant factor in causing coronary heart disease, high blooded pressure and a high cholesterol count. Patients are often unwilling to admit to stress problems although they feel they are a form of social failure and it is important that symptoms are identified in order to avoid unnecessary suffering. So why should we be looking out for as danger signals? Common signs of stress are increased tiredness, irritability and the inability to solve with certain situations.

4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....
11. ....
12. ....
13. ....
14. ....
15. ....
16. ....
17. ....
18. ....

CÂU HỎI 5: (10 điểm)

Complete each gap in the following passage with ONE word.

Language Variety

The fact that English has been spoken in England for 1,500 years but in Australia for only 200, explains why we have a great wealth of regional dialects in England that is more or less totally lacking in Australia. It is often possible to tell where an English person comes from to (1) ______ about 15 miles or less. In Australia, where (2) ______ has not been enough time for changes to bring about much regional variation, it is almost impossible to tell where someone comes from at all, although very small differences are now beginning to appear. It is unlikely, however that there will (3) ______ be as much dialectal variation in Australia as there is in England. This is because modern transport and communication conditions are very different from (4) ______ they were 1,500 or even 100 years ago. Even (5) ______ English is now spoken in many different parts of the world many thousands of miles apart, it is very unlikely that English will ever break up into (6) ______ number of different non-intelligible languages in the same way that Indo-European and Germanic (7) ______ German and Norwegian became different languages because the ancestors of the speakers of these two languages moved apart geographically, and were no (8) ______ in touch and communicating with one another. In he modern world, barring unforeseen catastrophes, this will not happen, at least in the near future. As long as Americans and British people, for instance, are in touch with one another and want to communicate with one another, it is most unlikely that their dialects (9) ______ drift so far apart (10)______ to become different languages.

CÂU HỎI 6: (20 điểm)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Stephen realised something terrible had happened as soon as he saw May crying.
He was aware that ______________________

2. The trapped fireman finally got away through the back window.
The trapped fireman ______________________
3. It was wrong of you to rely on Michael's support.
You shouldn't ______________________
4. His father was very angry with him when he heard he had damaged the car.
His father blew ______________________
5. His speech was so confusing that nobody could understand what he was talking about.
Everyone was completely baffled ______________________

Rewrite each of the following sentences with the word given. Do not change the word given.

6. I don't know how I can make it up to you for spoiling your plans. AMENDS
I don't know how ______________________
7. Costs must be reduced to the minimum if the company is to survive the current economic downturn. BONE
Costs must be ______________________
8. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. BUTTERFLIES
The young actress ______________________
9. He bought a new jacket without having planned to. SPUR
He bought ______________________
10. He didn't have a clue what it would be like to live in the country. ENVISAGE.
He ______________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG

A. TRẮC NGHIỆM (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. pretended	B. authentic	C. genuine	D. exaggerate
2. A. hinder	B. volition	C. fragile	D. belligerent
3. A. contend	B. leotard	C. commend	D. jeopardy
4. A. sty	B. stylish	C. syllabary	D. tycoon
5. A. bulwark	B. multitude	C. unruly	D. lubricious

Choose the word in each group that has different stress pattern

6. A. prodigy	B. aptitude	C. dexterity	D. versatile
7. A. reconcile	B. formidable	C. decadent	D. vehement
8. A. scrupulous	B. vigilance	C. domicile	D. neglect
9. A. allegiance	B. docile	C. incipient	D. procrastinate
10. A. postgraduate	B. erosion	C. exhibit	D. segregate

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose from the four options A, B, C or D one best answer to complete each sentence.

1. After the water workers went on strike there was a ....of water.
   A. drain B. shortage C. loss D. decrease
2. As the streets of our cities become busier, people are turning more and more to the ....bicycle.
   A. historical B. old-fashioned C. old-aged D. elderly
3. As far as I'm .... It's quite all right for you to leave early.
   A. concerned B. regarded C. consulted D. bothered
4. I know him by ....but I have no idea what his name is.
   A. sight B. myself C. heart D. chance
5. No child ....the age of sixteen will be admitted to this film.
   A. before B. except C. lacking D. below
6. Mr. Smith was ....in a road accident.
   A. wronged B. wounded C. injured D. damaged
7. The disappearance of one or several species may .... the loss of biodiversity.
   A. result in B. result from C. result to D. result
8. I am not sure, but .... I know he has decided to accept a new job in London.
   A. as far as B. according C. on the whole D. as long as
9. Do you know what time the train ....to Birmingham?
   A. reaches B. gets C. arrives D. comes
10. The child was so noisy that his mother told him not to be such a ....
    A. trouble B. bother C. worry D. nuisane
11. We went to see the play last night and ....for Tony, we all enjoyed it very much.
    A. apart B. except C. aside D. unless
12. Arthur assured me that he was going to come, but he hasn't .... yet.
    A. turned in B. turned up C. turned round D. turned on
13. They haven't beaten me yet. I still have one or two .... up my sleeve.
    A. traps B. jokes C. tricks D. defences
14. You cannot see the doctor Mario has now .... you have made an appointment with him.
    A. even B. unless C. however D. without
15. .... of of all of us who are here tonight, I would like to thank Mr. Jones for his talk.
    A. On account B. In person C. On behalf D. Instead
16. It was not until she arrived in class .... she had forgotten her book.
    A. and she realized B. when she realized
    C. did she realize D. that she realized
17. She should have been here but she's gone .... flu.
    A. through with B. down with C. back on D. down by
18. According to the forecast it will be mostly cloudy, with .... of rain in the north.
    A. outbreaks B. elements C. burst D. times

19. You ....go to the dentist's before your toothache gets worse.
    A. ought to B. ought C. rather D. better
20. He's been teaching music for years, but he hasn't got any ....
    A. examinations B. experience C. knowledge D. qualifications

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Reading 1

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

A. My lawyer, Mr. Turner, is the only man I know who has seen a ghost. He is a quite even-tempered man whose life is spent I dealing with facts. He is the last person in the world to give away to fantasy. He has a wife and two children of whom he is proud, takes a modest holiday abroad every year and spends his Sundays gardening. He is knowledgeable about art and architecture, though he doesn't pretend to be an expert by any means. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that he should be so insistent about the ghost. It happened, so he says, like this:

He was traveling from London to the North of England by train. It was a misty November evening and the train was half empty. In fact, for the first part of the journey Mr. Turner had the carriage to himself and sat dozing over a newspaper. However, at the first stop a passenger jumped in, slamming the door behind him. He seemed out of breath as if he had been running. He was a striking looking young man with dark, bushy hair and bright intelligent eyes. He was dressed rather oddly in a long waistcoat with silver buttons, tight trousers and an embroidered waistcoat. Mr. Turner did not pay much attention to this because people wear all sorts of extravagant clothes these days and he had long grown accustomed to them.

Presently, the two men got into conversation, as people do on long journeys. Mr. Turner was interested to discover that the young man was very knowledgeable about art – in particular portraits. His name, he said, was Joseph Hart, and he was on his way to visit an exhibition. It seemed that he worked in a famous London Art Gallery – a picture restorer, perhaps, thought Mr. Turner, fro he seemed to know a great deal about varnishes and paints, and even more about the subjects of certain portraits. When Mr. Turner asked his opinion of the portrait of a famous judge by an artist he admired, his companion laughed and said: "He's only a reproduction – a good one I agree but you can't talk to a reproduction." He spoke a though the person in the portrait were still living.

After a while the carriage got hot and steamy and Mr. Turner dropped off. He woke up just as the train was drawing up at a junction with a grinding of brakes. His companion had disappeared.

A few days later, having returned to London, Mr. Turner found himself near the Art Gallery. Moved by some impulse, he went in and inquired for Joseph Hart. The attendant directed him to a room devoted to early nineteenth century portraits of well-known men. There was no one in the room and Mr. Turner looked around him. Without knowing quite how he had got there, he found himself standing in front of a full-length portrait of a young dark man in tight trousers and embroidered waistcoat. The eyes smiled at him with a hint of amusement. The name-plate at the foot of the picture read: Joseph Hart, Gentleman, 1800-1835.

1. What kind of person was Mr. Turner
A. Imaginative. B. Fantastic.
C. Sensible. D. Insensitive.

2. What did Mr. Turner do although he was a lawyer?
A. He pretended to know a lot about art.
B. He knew something about art.
C. He pretended to take interest in art.
D. He intended to learn more about art.

3. Which of the following is true when the passenger entered Mr. Turner's apartment?
A. He was painting. B. He was running.
C. The train was just leaving. D. The carriage was half-empty.

4. Why didn't the passenger's clothes seem strange to Mr. Turner?
A. He was used to wearing strange clothes.
B. He liked people who wore strange clothes.
C. Everyone he knew wore strange clothes.
D. He had seen a lot of people in strange clothes.

5. What did Mr. Turner think about the man?
A. He might be an art dealer. B. He might be an art expert.
C. He might renew old pictures. D. He might paint reproductions of old pictures.

6. Why wouldn't the passenger give an opinion on the portrait of the judge?
A. The judge wasn't alive. B. The judge was still alive.
C. The picture was copy. D. He hadn't seen it.

7. When did Mr. Turner first realize that the passenger had gone?
A. When the train started. B. After the train had stopped.
C. Just before the train stopped D. When the train was leaving the station.

8. Why did Mr. Turner go into the Art Gallery?
A. He was walking past there. B. He had never been there before.
C. He has planned to do so. D. He suddenly decided to.

9. Which of the following is true in the part of the Gallery that Mr. Turner was directed to?
A. there were a lot of pictures of unknown people.
B. there were a lot of nineteenth century people.
C. no one else was looking at the pictures.
D. he only saw one portrait.

10. Which of the following is true when Mr. Turner looked at the portrait of Joseph Hart?
A. He smiled at it. B. He thought it smiled at him.
C. He didn't recognize it. D. He was amused.

Reading 2 :

Read the following passage and complete the statements that follow by choosing A, B, C, or D to indicate your answer which you think best fits.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival, held every four years in honor of Zeus, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event, and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been waived, international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B.C.

The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no married woman was admitted even as spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events is uncertain, but events included boys' gymnastics, horse-racing, field events such as discus and javelin throwing, and the very important foot races. There was also boxing and wrestling and special tests of varied ability such as the pentathlon, the winner of which excelled in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing and wrestling. The evening of the third day was devoted to sacrificial offerings to the heroes of the day, and the fourth day, that of the full moon, was set aside as a holy day.

On the sixth and last day, all the victors were crowned with holy garlands of wild olive from a sacred wood. So great was the honor that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory. Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly awarded by the state authorities. The public honor also made the strict discipline of the tenth-month training period worthwhile. In spite of the lengthy training, however, runners were known to drop dead from standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the Games were abolished in A.D 394, the Christian era, because of their pagan origin. It was over 1,500 years before there was another such international athletics gathering. The Greek institution was revived in 1896 and the first small meeting took place in Athens (Greece). After the 1908 London Olympics, success was re-established and nations sent their best representatives. In times of peaces, the Games have taken place ever since at four-yearly intervals. In Atlanta (America) in 1996, competitors from more than 190 countries were watched by huge crowds.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses. Athletic contests are still the main feature, but now many more sports are represented, women compete, the ancient pentathlon, for example, has been modified into a more comprehensive test, and the marathon races, initiated in 1896, are now a celebrated event

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's ray. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolizes the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. The well- known Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

1. The first Olympic Games took place ____________
A. in the seventh century A.D. B. certainly before 700 B.C.
C. over three thousand years ago. D. a thousand years ago

2. In the first stages of the ancient Olympic Games, any competitor had to be ________
A. Greek B. male
C. unmarried D. neither a slave nor a foreigner

3. The order of athletic events at the ancient Olympics ______________
   A. has not definitely been established.
   B. varied according to the full moon.
   C. was decided by Zeus, in whose honor the Games were held.
   D. was considered unimportant.
4. During the Games, on the evening before the moon was full, ____________
   A. heroes were sacrificed to Zeus.
   B. large sums of prize money were distributed to the heroes.
   C. all the victors were crowned with garlands.
   D. the heroes were honored with sacrificed offerings.
5. Competitors had to train ___________
   A. for four years.
   B. for ten months.
   C. until they collapsed exhaustively.
   D. for periods determined by their state authorities.
6. Modern athletes' results cannot be compared with those of the ancient runners because ___________
   A. details such as times were not recorded in the past.
   B. they were much better.
   C. the ancient runners fell down dead.
   D. the Greeks had no means of telling the time.
7. The continuity of the Olympic Games ____________
   A. was broken in the year A.D. 1200. B. has never been broken.
   C. by the athletes themselves. D. was broken in 1896.
8. Nowadays, the athletes' expenses are paid for ____________
   A. out of the national funds of competing nations.
   B. out of the prize money of the winners.
   C. by the athletes themselves.
   D. by commercial organizations.
9. At the beginning of the Games in the host country ________
   A. a torch is ignited at sunrise.
   B. a lighted torch is brought into the stadium.
   C. relays of runners light their touches in the stadium.
   D. a torch is ignited by the Greek ambassador.
10. The modern Olympics compared with the ancient one are ____________
   A. inspired by the same ideals.
   B. completely different in every respect.
   C. more restricted in the variety of events.
   D. too much concerned with international rivalry.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap.

Lately, there has been a dramatic rise in the number of burglaries in the area. John Amos came home to find (1) .... in his flat. He frightened them off when his car pulled up on the drive but by then the T.V and video were gone. Despite their hurry they had the (2) ....to empty the drawers and cupboards into a heap on the floor and had obviously taken anything of any value.

John blamed local kids who had been pestering him, and hurling insults at him on his way to work. Sometimes they came (3) ....on his door and yelled at him through the letter box. His neighbors said it was because John was a teacher and the kids were probably (4) .... truant. They complained to John that kids like that should be put behind bars and if they were too young for that then they should be sent to secure units as far way as possible.

But John did not bother to call the police. Instead he decided to (5) .... an alarm system. The advertising blurb claimed that this was no mere burglar alarm but a highly sophisticated surveillance system. The equipment included a (6) .... Which would not only warn you that someone was approaching the (7) .... .but would video record them as well. It was expensive but John was keen to (8) .... even the most determined of burglars.

Somehow word got round that his flat was a fortress and this seemed to incite the kids to (9) ....him more than ever. Their activities (10) .... and the attacks became more frequent. John became convinced that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the situation was to move. The following spring he emigrated to Canada.

1.	A. interlopers	B. intruders	C. invaders	D. infiltrators
2.	A. audacity	B. rudeness	C. bravery	D. enterprise
3.	A. hitting	B. crashing	C. banging	D. smashing
4.	A. skiving	B. playing	C. being	D. doing
5.	A. input	B. install	C. institute	D. instigate
6.	A. catcher	B. observer	C. exposer	D. detector
7.	A. establish	B. building site	C. premises	D. environment
8.	A. overcome	B. outdo	C. outshine	D. override
9.	A. torment	B. tackle	C. alarm	D. treat
10.	A. escaped	B. enlarged	C. escalated	D. activated

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES /FORMS (10 pts):

Little queens sweep the board

'Hot-housing' is the technical word for it – but the precocious Polgar sisters from Hungary, who (zap)……(1)……….the male chess community, certainly don't look like overbred hot-house blossoms.

Judit, 12, who (win) ………(2)……… men's international master status at the unprecedented age of 11 (three years earlier than Bobby Fischer and Gary Kasparov), and Zsofi, who has just become a women's grandmaster at 13 (another record), started playing chess before they were five, never went to school, (eduate)………(3)……… by their parents, and now put in five or six hour s a day at the board. They seem very

natural children. Between moves in the Duncan Lawrie mixed tournament which (end)......(4)..... today at London's Ecclestone Hotel, they jump up for a gossip or a joke together. Their elder sister Zsuzsa, back in Budapest, in halfway to men's international grandmaster st atus at the age of 19. the three girls, how (represent)......(5)...... Hungary at the Chess Olympiad in Salonika in two weeks' time, (begin)......(6)...... to demolish the assumption that, at the top level of world chess, men will always prevail.

Their father, Laszlo, once a lecturer in psychology, now their business manager, (want).........(7)......... to test the hot-housing theory: that if you subject a normally intelligent child to intensive, specialized training in a particular discipline at a very early age, you will produce excellence. His claim that his daughters (not endow)............(8).............by nature with any special intellectual gifts is central to his argument. The girls' mother, Klara, a language teacher, says: 'It's improbable that three children in the same family (naturally/ gift)...........(9)............ They are normal – just like other children, except that they spend more time concentrating on chess. We hope one of them will be world champion on day.'

The Polgar blitz on male dominance has subverted some old physiological and psychoanalytical explanations of women's inferiority in top-level chess, and is likely to encourage other parents to push their daughters. Sooner or later, this (produce) ....(10)............ a woman world champion.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts):

1. I'm afraid our plans have fallen .... We'll have to think again.
2. The results of the experiment bear out your theory. It has been borne .... by statistics.
3. Bob, who knew how to box, laid .... his attacker with a quick blow to the chin.
4. I am so sick today to walk to the kitchen, let............ to go to the zoo with you.
5. I couldn't back my car .... because there was a bicycle in the driveway behind me.
6. Our boss beats .... the bush so much that no one in the office knows exactly what he wants us to do.
7. Lois lost so much weight that she had her skirts and slacks taken................ by her sailors.
8. Frank said that they had gone .... all the toilet paper in the house but Steve couldn't believe that they had used it all up.
9. Cynthia was .... edge all day about the important presentation she had to give to the local citizens group.
10. The angry shareholders wanted the company president to step .... because of the stock scandal.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the passage.

Human activity made its mark on land use and ***(0* VEGETATE)** **VEGETATION** in coastal regions of southern Europe long before the first **(1. PACK)** .... holidays arrived. By classical times, these areas had already seen extensive

(2. ERODE) .... by natural and human activity, and the process continues today.

The hospitable climate of the area, long appreciated in literature as well as holiday brochures, produces seasonal variations in levels of soil **(3. MOIST)** .... and consequently in plant growth. In an area where **(4. DRY)**........................ occur frequently, there was a distinctive soil type at one time, with plants which had adapted to it. Nowadays though, this soil cover is no longer in **(5. EXIST)** ....anywhere in the region.

The early years of the 1980s were **(6. EXCEPT)** .... dry and this exacerbated problems brought about by the **(7. SUBSTANCE)** .... growth of industry in rural areas and the intensification of agriculture. Pollution and insufficient water supplies have become problems to which the landscape is increasingly **(8. SENSE)** .... The more recently this type of land has fallen out of use, the longer it takes for plant cover to reestablish itself.

The European Union has set up a programme of **(9. SEARCH)** .... into land degradation in southern Europe, involving forty-four universities in the **(10. GATHER)** .... of data which can be used to inform the policy decisions needed to deal with the issue.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts):

Memories of a great actress

Perhaps the most legendary theory figures of that time [1904-1921] were the international star actresses, those great creatures whose names alone could fill a theatre. I saw Eleonora Duse in Ghosts at the New Oxford Theatre in Tottenham Court Road, long since demolished. I stood on the back of the packed theatre at a matinee. Every actor in London was there and the feeling for the audience was unforgettable, a mixture of respect and awe, a sense that we would never see this great woman again. When Duse came on, the atmosphere was already electrical , and she could hardly fail to make the most wonderful impression. I did not know the play very well, but Duse looked infinitely sad and distinguished with her white hair, and wearing a plain black dress with a shawl draping over her shoulders. I remember that her acting seemed very, very simple. She had marvelous hands and all her movements were weary and poetic. Here is a legendary figure whose career had spanned fifty or sixty years of the nineteenth-century theatre, and she succeeded, to my mind, in living on to her legend, although she was evidently old and tired.

Many years later, in 1952, at a cocktail party in Hollywood, I was introduced to Charlie Chaplin. He took me aback and began to talk to me about his boyhood in London when he used to see Tree's productions from the gallery at His Majesty's. For some reason we talked about Duse. Chaplin described an occasion in which he saw her act. He began to imitate the actor who had appeared that night with Duse. He whipped out a chair and sat astride it and began to jabber bogus Italian. In a brilliant

mime, he showed how the actor was enthralled the audience with a long speech when suddenly the curtains behind began to move and a little old lady came out very quietly and glided across the stage and put her hands towards the fire. Duse. And at this point the poor actor who had seemed so remarkable a moment before was completely blotted out.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts):

Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

Health experts have warned that the currently soaring obesity levels in European children may (1)________ create health problems of epidemic proportions within the next three decades. Over the past ten years, obesity in six-year olds has doubled (2)________ the number of obese fifteen-year olds has trebled. If present trends continue, by 2030 between 60 and 70 percent of Europeans will be overweight and 40 to 50 percent will be obese. The (3)________ rise in weight-related diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and some forms of cancer will (4)________ intolerable strains on health services unless steps are taken to address the problem.

The explosion in child obesity can be put (5)________ to the increasingly inactive lifestyles of modern children. Many parents, worried lest their children (6)________ come to (7)________ from traffic or strangers, discourage them (8)________ playing outdoors and instead provide ever more opportunities for sedentary entertainment in the home. (9)________ should the influence of the food industry be underestimated: (10)________ spends one thousand times more on advertising fast foods and convenience foods in Europe and America than the total budget for promoting health in the same two regions.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts):

1. So that he would be able to leave the room quickly, Mathew stood by the door. **positioned**
→ Mathew ....
2. I haven't been told clearly what I will have to do in my next project at work. **required**
→ It hasn't been made..
3. In my opinion, it was an absolute miracle that they survived the accident. **short**
→ The fact that they survived ....
4. What gave you the impression that Sue and Jack were going to split up. **led**
→ What was..?
5. I tried as hard as I could to make sure that this problem would not arise. **power**
→ I ....
6. Robert was offended when he was left out of the team **exception**
→ Robert..
7. I don't think it was reasonable of you to complain so much about the service. **justified**
→ I don't think you ....

8. Laura was faced by a lot of problems during her childhood. **contend**
→ Laura had a ....
9. The audience suddenly started to applaud loudly **sudden**
→ All..
10. The film was so controversial that it was banned in several parts of the world. **caused**
→ Such was..

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. daig B. raise C. release D. base
2. A. novel B. hover C. govern D. poverty
3. A. advance B. enhance C. freelance D. romance
4. A. hazard B. bombard C. custard D. leopard
5. A. niche B. machete C. monarch D. gauche

Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.

6. A. dehydrate B. momentous C. ascertain D. decompose
7. A. brigade B. frigate C. innate D. invade
8. A. semicircle B. antibody C. counterbalance D. semicolon
9. A. preferably B. respiratory C. itinerary D. predicament
10. A. aperitif B. misrepresent C. preparatory D. officialese

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20 points)

1. ______________ packaging helps to limit the amount of harmful chemicals released into the atmosphere.
A. Mouldy B. Perishable C. Putrid D. Biodegradable
2. Whether it was true or not was ______________, but it obviously had the desired effect.
A. immaterial B. immaculate C. immeasurable D. impeccable
3. ______________ cars in traffic jams cause a great deal of pollution.
A. Grounded B. Stationary C. Standstill D. Stagnant
4. The bank has agreed to give an immediate refund in the ______________ event of an error being made.
A. blurred B. unlikely C. dubious D. fuzzy
5. He led me through to a bare, ______________ interviewing room.
A. blustery B. choppy C. draughty D. gusty
6. There were lots of icy ______________ on the road this morning.
A. stretches B. tracts C. patches D. enclosures
7. There is a widening ______________ between the middle classes and the poorest sections of society.
A. gulf B. nuance C. unevenness D. discrepancy

8. Information technology has ________ in the last twenty years.
A. come a long way
B. come under fire
C. come into bloom
D. come to light

9. I used to try to get him to do some exercise but then decided he was ________.
A. a lost cause
B. a basket case
C. a false dawn
D. a dark horse

10. I've ________ how many times she's been late for work this month.
A. lost my marbles of
B. lost count of
C. lost my head of
D. lost my mind of

11. ________ difficult to place a child, the reception centre provides long-term care.
A. In cases it is proved
B. In the light of being proved
C. In cases where it proves
D. In the light of proving

12. ________ hired on short-term contracts.
A. The rest staff has been
B. The rest of the staff has been
C. The rest staff have been
D. The rest of the staff have been

13. Rebecca Eisenberg argues that patents are supposed to foster innovation, ________ to make wider legal and political points.
A. while being used
B. regardless of being used
C. which can be used
D. rather than being used

14. She made it clear that under no circumstances ________ the trip.
A. she would cancel
B. she cancelled
C. would she cancel
D. did she cancel

15. This was when he evolved the working method ________.
A. which he has never departed
B. from which he has never departed
C. for which he has never departed
D. in which he has never departed

16. Arrows would continue to fly forward forever in a straight line ________, which brings them down to earth.
A. were it not for gravity
B. without gravity
C. but for gravity
D. for no gravity

17. I got a letter from University College to say that owing to the financial situation they ________ the scholarships at the end of the year instead of at the beginning.
A. can have paid
B. would have paid
C. must have paid
D. were going to pay

18. A new generation of performers, ________ those who by now had become household names, honed their skills before following the same path onto television.
A. along with talented as
B. together with talented as
C. having been more talented than
D. no less talented than

19. ________, only people who agree with her are real Jews.
A. We can infer how she is concerned
B. Inferred from what she is concerned
C. We can infer what she is concerned
D. We can infer that as far as she is concerned

20. It could have been a lot worse ________ there.
A. when he had not been
B. had he not been
C. for he had not been
D. whether or not he had been

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Passage 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

The first scientific attempt at coaxing moisture from a cloud was in 1946, when scientist Vincent Schaefer dropped 3 pounds of dry ice from an airplane into a cloud and, to his delight, produced snow. The success of the experiment was modest, but it ***spawned*** optimism among farmers and ranchers around the country. It seemed to them that science had finally triumphed over weather.

Unfortunately, it didn't work out that way. Although there were many cloud-seeding operations during the late 1940s and 1950s, no one could say whether they had any effect on precipitation. Cloud seeding, or weather modification as it came to be called, was clearly more complicated than had been thought. It was not until the early 1970s that enough experiments had been done to understand the progresses involved. What these studies indicated was that only certain types of clouds are amenable to seeding. One of the most responsive is the winter orographic cloud, formed when air currents encounter a mountain slope and rise. If the temperature in such a cloud is right, seeding can increase snow yield by 10 to 20 percent.

There are two major methods of weather modification. In one method, silver iodide is burned in propane-fired ground generators. The smoke rises into the clouds where the tiny silver-iodide particles act as nuclei for the formation of ice crystals. The alternate system uses airplanes to deliver dry-ice pellets. Dry-ice does not provide ice-forming nuclei. Instead, it lowers the temperature near the water droplets in the clouds so that they freeze instantly – a process called a spontaneous nucleation. Seeding from aircraft is more efficient but also more expensive.

About 75 percent of all weather modification in the United States takes place in the Western states. With the population of the West growing rapidly, few regions of the world require more water. About 85 percent of the waters in the rivers of the West comes from melted snow. As one expert put it, the water problems of the future may make the energy problems of the 70s seem like child's play to solve. That's why the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, along with state governments, municipal water districts, and private interests such as ski areas and ***agricultural cooperatives***, is putting increased efforts into cloud-seeding efforts. Without consistent and heavy snowfalls in the Rockies and Sierras, the West would literally dry up. The most intensive effort to produce precipitation was during the West's disastrous snow drought of 1976-77. It is impossible to judge the efficiency of weather modification based on one crash program, but most experts think that such hurry-up programs are not very effective.

1. What is the main subject of the passage?
A. The scientific contributions of Vincent Schaefer
B. Developments in methods of increasing precipitation
C. The process by which snow crystals form.
D. The effects of cloud seeding

2. The word "***spawned***" in the passage is closest in meaning to ________
A. intensified
B. reduced
C. preceded
D. created

3. After the cloud-seeding operations of the late 1940s and the 1950s, the farmers and ranchers mentioned in the first paragraph probably felt ___

A. triumphant B. modest C. disappointed D. optimistic

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the term "*weather modification*"?

A. It is not as old as the term "cloud seeding".

B. It has been in use since at least 1946.

C. It refers to only one type of cloud seeding.

D. It was first used by Vincent Schaefer

5. According to the passage, winter orographic clouds are formed ___

A. on relatively warm winter days. B. over large bodies of water.

C. during intense snow storms. D. when air currents rise over mountains.

6. When clouds are seeded from the ground, what actually causes ice crystals to form?

A. Propane B. Silver-iodide smoke

C. Dry-ice pellets D. Nuclear radiation

7. Clouds would most likely be seeded from airplanes when ___

A. it is important to save money.

B. the process of spontaneous nucleation cannot be employed.

C. the production of precipitation must be efficient.

D. temperatures are lower than usual.

8. What does the author imply about the engineer problems of the 1970s?

A. They were caused by a lack of water.

B. They took attention away from water problems.

C. They may not be as critical as water problems will be in the future.

D. They were thought to be minor at the time but turned out to be serious.

9. The author mentions "*agricultural cooperatives*" as an example of ___

A. state government agencies

B. private interests

C. organizations that compete with ski areas for water

D. municipal water districts

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the weather-modification project of 1976-77 was ___

A. put together quickly B. a complete failure

C. not necessary D. easy to evaluate

Passage 2

Secrets of the Forest

A In 1942 Allan R. Holmberg, a doctoral student in anthropology from Yale University, USA, ventured deep into the jungle of Bolivian Amazonia and searched out an isolated band of Siriono Indians. The Siriono, Holmberg later wrote, led a "strikingly backward" existence. Their villages were little more than clusters of thatched huts. Life itself was a perpetual and punishing search for food: some families grew *manioc* and other starchy crops in small garden plots cleared from the forest, while other members of the tribe scoured the country for small game and promising fish holes. When local resources became depleted, the tribe moved on. As for technology, Holmberg noted, the Siriono "may be classified among the most handicapped peoples of the world". Other than bows, arrows and crude digging sticks, the only tools the Siriono seemed to possess were "two machetes worn to the size of pocket knives".

B Although the lives of the Siriono have changed in the intervening decades, the image of them as Stone Age relics has endured. Indeed, in many respects the Siriono epitomize the popular conception of life in Amazonia. To casual observers, as well as to influential natural scientists and regional planners, the luxuriant forests of Amazonia seem ageless, unconquerable, a habitat totally hostile to human civilization. The apparent simplicity of Indian ways of life has been judged an evolutionary adaptation to forest ecology, living proof that Amazonia could not — and cannot — sustain a more complex society. Archaeological traces of far more elaborate cultures have been dismissed as the ruins of invaders from outside the region, abandoned to decay in the uncompromising tropical environment.

C The popular conception of Amazonia and its native residents would be enormously consequential if it were true. But the human history of Amazonia in the past 11,000 years betrays that view as myth. Evidence gathered in recent years from anthropology and archaeology indicates that the region has supported a series of indigenous cultures for eleven thousand years; an extensive network of complex societies — some with populations perhaps as large as 100,000 — thrived there for more than 1,000 years before the arrival of Europeans. (Indeed, some contemporary tribes, including the Siriono, still live among the earthworks of earlier cultures.) Far from being evolutionarily retarded, prehistoric Amazonian people developed technologies and cultures that were advanced for their time. If the lives of Indians today seem "primitive", the appearance is not the result of some environmental adaptation or ecological barrier; rather it is a comparatively recent adaptation to centuries of economic and political pressure. Investigators who argue otherwise have unwittingly projected the present onto the past.

D The evidence for a revised view of Amazonia will take many people by surprise. Ecologists have assumed that tropical ecosystems were shaped entirely by natural forces and they have focused their research on habitats they believe have escaped human influence. But as the University of Florida ecologist, Peter Feinsinger, has noted, an approach that leaves people out of the equation is no longer tenable. The archaeological evidence shows that the natural history of Amazonia is to a surprising extent tied to the activities of its prehistoric inhabitants.

E The realization comes none too soon. In June 1992 political and environmental leaders from across the world met in Rio de Janeiro to discuss how developing countries can advance their economies without destroying their natural resources. The challenge is especially difficult in Amazonia. Because the tropical forest has been depicted as ecologically unfit for large-scale human occupation, some environmentalists have opposed development of any kind. Ironically, one major casualty of that extreme position has been the environment itself. While

policy makers struggle to define and implement appropriate legislation, development of the most destructive kind has continued apace over vast areas.

F The other major casualty of the "naturalism" of environmental scientists has been the indigenous Amazonians, whose habits of hunting, fishing, and slash-and-burn cultivation often have been represented as harmful to the habitat. In the clash between environmentalists and developers, the Indians, whose presence is in fact crucial to the survival of the forest, have suffered the most. The new understanding of the pre-history of Amazonia, however, points toward a middle ground. Archaeology makes clear that with judicious management selected parts of the region could support more people than anyone thought before. The long-buried past, it seems, offers hope for the future.

Questions 1–4

Choose the most suitable headings (i–vi) for sections A, B, C and D.

List of Headings

i. Amazonia as unable to sustain complex societies
ii. The role of recent technology in ecological research in Amazonia
iii. The hostility of the indigenous population to North American influences
iv. Recent evidence
v. Early research among the Indian Amazons
vi. The influence of prehistoric inhabitants on Amazonian natural history

1. Section A _______
2. Section B _______
3. Section C _______
4. Section D _______

Questions 5–10

Do the following statements agree with the view of the writer of the passage? Please write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

5. The reason for the simplicity of the Indian way of life is that Amazonia has always been unable to support a more complex society. _______
6. There is a crucial popular misconception about the human history of Amazonia. _______
7. There are lessons to be learned from similar ecosystems in other parts of the world. _______
8. Most ecologists were aware that the areas of Amazonia they were working in had been shaped by human settlement. _______
9. The indigenous Amazonian Indians are necessary to the well-being of the forest. _______
10. It would be possible for certain parts of Amazonia to support a higher population. _______

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

What is the world's largest desert? I'm sure the first that (1) _______ to mind is the legendary Sahara – but that's 3rd. It's actually the desert on the Antarctic (2) _______, measuring just under 14,000,000 kms^2, closely followed by the Arctic desert. Most people living away from deserts associate this kind of (3) _______ with sand, but only 10% of deserts are actually made up of sand (4) _______.

The term "desert" in fact describes a (5) _______ which receives almost no (6) _______, meaning rainfall, snow, ice or hail. The term can also apply to regions where there is greater evaporation of (7) _______ than rainfall. In other words, more water is absorbed back into the (8) _______ than stays on or within the ground. So, in (9) _______ deserts, you're mainly talking about ice sheets and a little rock, not sand, of course. The surface of many other deserts is comprised of loose rock where the finer particles of dust and sand have been (10) _____ away.

1. A. jumps	B. leaps	C. rises	D. springs
2. A. country	B. continent	C. territory	D. pole
3. A. terrain	B. plain	C. horizon	D. nature
4. A. hills	B. dunes	C. piles	D. slopes
5. A. base	B. landscape	C. ground	D. soil
6. A. wildlife	B. agriculture	C. precipitation	D. alteration
7. A. moisture	B. drops	C. dampness	D. drizzle
8. A. setting	B. atmosphere	C. environment	D. surroundings
9. A. extreme	B. Mediterranean	C. typical	D. polar
10. A. left	B. disappeared	C. blown	D. removed

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.

1. We begin to reproach ourselves for _____________(not/be) more careful.
2. Whatever doubts he ___________ (have) about Ingrid were all over now.
3. He hesitates before leaving, almost as though he ___________ (hope) for conversation.
4. The council is said _______________ (overpay) for repairs made by its housing department.
5. Although the causes of cancer _______________ (uncover), we do not yet have any practical way to prevent it.
6. The world will be different, and we _______________ (prepare) to adapt to the change.
7. He did not regret saying what he did but felt that he ___________ (express) it differently.
8. It looks as though a compromise agreement __________ (now/reach).
9. Regardless of the money _______________ (spend) by the other competing nations in the final round of the Asian qualifiers, Iran will be tough challengers.
10. Without a context, I ___________ (assume) it was written by a man.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition (s) or particle (s).

1. His wife took __________ her new neighbours at once.
2. The essay didn't come __________ his usual standards.
3. Because of falling orders, the company has been forced to lay __________ several hundred workers.
4. The company has been sitting __________ my letter for weeks without dealing with my complaint.
5. We must size __________ the situation before we decide what to do
6. This section of motorway will be __________ repair until January.
7. He asked me how old I was and, lying __________ my teeth, I said '29'.
8. I won't go __________ detail over the phone, but I've been having a few health problems recently.
9. The hotel was a real home __________ home.
10. Thousands of lives will be __________ stake if emergency aid does not arrive in the city soon.

III. WORD FORM (10 points)

Read the following text and fill in each blank using the correct form of the word in brackets.

Andrew Jackson was the seventh president of the United States. He was also the first __________ (1. govern) of Florida. Jackson was known to be a very tough soldier. His __________ (2. name) was "Old Hickory", after the hard wood. At age 13, Jackson joined the army to fight against the British in the __________ (3. Revolution) War. He and his brother were captured. He was cut in the face and hand by a British soldier because he refused to clean the soldier's boots. Afterwards, he always hated the British. After being released, his brother died. He returned home and found his mother and the rest of his family dead.

In the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, Jackson led 6,000 soldiers against 12,000 British soldiers. America was __________ (4. victory). The British army lost 2,000 soldiers while only 8 of Jackson's men died. Andrew Jackson ran for president in the election of 1824. Many people, like Thomas Jefferson, thought he was too __________ (5. law) to be president. Jackson lost the election to John Quincy Adams. By the election of 1828, Jackson was able to come back. He defeated Adams and became president.

The most __________ (6. controversy) part of Jackson's __________ (7. president) was his treatment of American Indians. In 1830, his Indian __________ (8. Remove) Act became a law. At this time, 45,000 Cherokee Indians were forced to give up their land and move west. Thousands died on a march called "the trail of tears." One __________ (9. history) called this period "one of the __________ (10. happy) chapters in American history."

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Elephants are the only remain family in their biological order. There are three living species of elephants. These are the African bush and forest elephants and the Asian. Other species have been extinct by the last ice age.

Elephants are the largest land mammals alive today. Their pregnant period is 22 months. It is the longest any land animal. Since birth, it is common for an elephant calf to weigh 120kg. An elephant may live as long as 70 years, and some even live longer. The largest elephant ever record was shot in Angola in 1956. It was male and weighed about 12,000kg. The smallest elephants were about the size of a calf with a large pig. They were a prehistoric variant that lived on the island of Crete. They existed until between 3000 and 5000 B.C.

Elephants are increasing threatened by humans. Human-elephant conflicts are often dead. They kill 150 elephants and up to 100 people per year in Asia. The African elephant population has gone from 3 million in 1970 to about 600,000 in 1989. The numbers of this beast then dropped even further. By 2000 the number was down to 272,000. In recent years, efforts to save these animals have helped it rise. The elephant is now protected around the world. Many restrictions have been enacted for their benefit, strictly limit their capture and domestic use. Trade in products such as ivory is also controlled.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill each blank with ONE word.

The national parks are areas of diverse interests and it is precisely (1) __________ the national parks enjoy a tremendous popularity that many scientific issues have (2) __________ to the fore. The ultimate (3) __________ of our love affair with the parks has been that (4) __________ ever-increasing use of these areas the very problems of urban living have found their (5) __________ into the parks. The irony is that these areas were originally (6) __________ of as places to escape the pressures and problems of civilization. Popularity has its (7) __________. The largely unseen "infrastructures", sewage systems, water supplies and roads (8) __________, in national parks across the country, beginning to crack. In addition to getting old, some parks are also handling two to three times as (9) __________ visitors as thirty years ago, so they are experiencing increasing (10) __________ on their resources from visitors.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. Whenever you're on a bus, you hear someone talking about snobbery.
   You can't __________
2. He was so enthusiastic that he apparently ignored any warning signs
   Such __________
3. He sounds as if he's spent all his life abroad.
   He gives __________
4. Pop stars are corrupted by the adulation of their fans.
   It's the way __________
5. What I understand from her words is that it seems neither Cole nor Ledley King will be going to Japan.
   Reading __________

6. It is highly likely that the house will be pulled down. (LIKELIHOOD)

____

7. The faculty library is located near the office. (WITHIN)

____

8. I suggested he phone his mother and he did it immediately. (THEN)

____

9. Kevin was always level-headed with a sensible and practical attitude towards life.(FEET)

____

10. When the reasons behind the decision were explained, it all became easy to understand. (PLACE)

____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG DIÊU – ĐỒNG THÁP

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

1. A.seizure B. measure C. confusion D. tension
2. A.alien B. alloy C. alley D. anthem
3. A. nib B. comb C. sob D. curb
4. A. deter B. debris C. deny D. demand
5. A.dosage B. carriage C. voyage D. teenage

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

6. A. argument B. aristocrat C. abalone D. arduous
7. A. albeit B. flourish C. lichen D. pronghorn
8. A. remarkable B. architecture C. assassin D. noncombat
9. A. nominee B. employee C. committee D. refugee
10. A. controversy B. legendary C. necessary D. February

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. Can you take ________ of the shop while Betty is away ?
A. management B. running C. charge D. operation
2. In ________, it was a bad idea to pay him in cash.
A. hindsight B. consideration C. retrospect D. knowledge
3. The patient's heart-rate and breathing must be carefully ________ during the operation.
A. counted B. monitored C. observed D. supervised
4. After their catastrophic defeat the ________ of the army made their way back to their mountain strongholds.
A. supervisors B. deserters C. wounded D. remnants
5. Most of the victims died because they ________ poisonous fumes.
A. suffocated B. inhaled C. inspired D. gasped

6. The rocks in this area have been ________ into strange shapes by the wind and rain.
A. broken B. eroded C. moulded D. deteriorated
7. James was ________ from school for bad behaviour.
A. exiled B. dismissed C. expelled D. discharged
8. As he read the text aloud, the newscaster ________ over the words.
A. slipped B. twisted C. fell D. stumbled
9. Your son has the ________ of a fine musician.
A. beginning B. looks C. makings D. talents
10. Sometimes grammar is taught ________.That's not right.
A. alone B. only C. in isolation D. in context
11. ________ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.
A. For now B. Now that C. Ever since D. By now
12. After years of working together, the partners found themselves ________ linked.
A. permanently B. perpetually D. indelibly D. inextricably
13. I would appreciate ________ it a secret.
A. your keeping B. you to keep C. that you keep D. that you will keep
14. Most of his patients ________ Dr. Hickman for his kindness.
A. look up to B. let in on C. get on with D. keep up with
15. I could stand the ________ no longer and flung the door open.
A. expectation B. suspense C. foresight D. imagination
16. Trees, grasses and other plant life________ an important part in the natural circulation of water and thus help conserve it.
A. play B. make C. keep D. have
17. All the patients showed symptoms ________ with food poisoning.
A. that associated B. were associated
C. associated D. which associating
18. This young tree could not have been damaged by accident. I believe it was done ________.
A. in fact B. on purpose C. by appointment D. by plan
19. The first sign of vitamin A disorder is night ________.
A. loss of sight B. lack of vision C. invisibility D. blindness
20. The other transport unions gave the railway workers their ________.
A. agreement B. solidarity C. backing D. alliance

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Reading 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

The development of the horse has been recorded from the beginning through all of its evolutionary stages to the modern form. It is, in fact, one of the most complete and well-documented chapters of paleontological history. Fossil finds provide us not only with detailed information about the horse itself but also with valuable insights into the migration of herds, and even evidence for speculation about the climate conditions that could have **instigated** such migratory behavior.

Geologists believe that the first horses appeared on Earth about sixty million years ago as compared with two million years ago for the appearance of human beings.

There is evidence of early horses on both the American and European continents, but it has been documented that, almost twelve million years ago at the beginning of the Pliocene Age, a horse about midway through its evolutionary development crossed a land bridge where the Bering Strait is now located, from Alaska into the grasslands of Asia, and traveled all the way to Europe. This early horse was a hipparion, about the size of a modern-day pony with three toes and a specialized cheek teeth for grazing. In Europe, the hipparion encountered another less advanced horse called the anchitheres, which had previously invaded Europe by the same route, probably during the Miocene Period. Less developed and smaller than the hipparion, the anchitheres was eventually completely replaced by it.

By the end of the Pleistocene Age both the anchitheres and the hipparion had become **extinct** in North America, where they had originated, as fossil evidence clearly indicates. In Europe, they evolved into the larger and stronger animal that is very similar to the horse as we know it today. For many years, the horse was probably hunted for food by early tribes of human beings. Then the qualities of the horse that would have made it a good servant were noted- mainly its strength and speed. It was time for the horse to be tamed, used as a draft animal at the drawing of agriculture, and the ridden as the need for transportation increased. It was the descendant of this **domesticated** horse that was brought back to the Americas by European colonists.

1.What is this passage mainly about?

A. The migration of horses

B. The modern-day pony

C. The evolution of the horse

D. The replacement of the anchitheres by the hipparion

2. According to the author, fossils are considered valuable for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

A. they suggest how the climate may have been

B. they provide information about migration

C. they document the evolution of the horse

D. they maintain a record of life prior to the Miocene Age.

3. The word **instigated** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

A. explained B. caused C. improved D. influenced

4. What does the author mean by "Geologists believe that the first horses appeared on Earth about sixty million years ago as compared with two million years ago for the appearance of human beings"?

A. Horses appeared long before human beings according to the theories of geologists.

B. Both horses and human beings appeared several million years ago.

C. The geological records for the appearance of horses and human beings are not very accurate.

D. Horses and human beings cannot be compared by geologists because they appeared too long ago.

5. Which of the following conclusions may be made on the basis of information in the passage?

A. The hipparions migrated to Europe to feed in developing grasslands.

B. There are no fossil remains of either the anchitheres of the hipparion.

C. There were horses in North America when the first European colonists arrived.

D. Very little is known about the evolution of the horse.

6. According this passage, the hipparions were

A. five-toed animals. B. not as highly developed as the anchitheres.

C. larger than the anchitheres. D. about the size of a small dog.

7. The word **It** in paragraph 2 refers to

A. anchitheres B. hipparion C. Miocene period D. route

8. The word **extinct** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning

A. familiar B. widespread C. nonexistent D. tame

9. The word **domesticated** is closest in meaning to

A. tamed B. used C. ridden D. indicated

10. It can be concluded from this passage that the

A. Miocene Period was prior to the Pliocene.

B. Pleistocene Period was prior to the Miocene.

C. Pleistocene Period was prior to the Pliocene.

D. Pliocene was prior to the Miocene.

Reading 2: Read a magazine article.Ten sentences have been removed from the articles.Choose from the sentences A- L the one which fits each gap (1.10). There's one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is one example at the beginning (0).

What makes someone intelligent?

The days when all you needed to make a living was sufficiently physical strength to bring in the harvest are long gone. To survive today you need to be educated to rocket scientist level just to program a video recorder, make sense of a public transport timetable, or follow a complicated plot on TV ....I.........(0).

But what exactly is intelligence? Are there ways of getting smarter, or are you stuck with what you were born with ? There aren't any easy answers. Despite the progress that has been made in genetics and psychology, human intelligence has remain done of the most controversial areas of modern science.(1)...................... .Robert Plomin of the Institue of Psychiatry in London and his colleagues in the US have been looking into genetic make-up.

(2) ....Plomin analysed DNA from two groups of 51 children aged between 6 and 15.What he found was that the first group has an IQ of 136, putting them in the top 5 % of the population, while the other group had an average IQ of 103. An analysis of their genes revealed that 32% of the children in the higher group had the gene in question, while only 16% in the second group did.

(3) ....He suggests that there are probably many genes that contribute to intelligence, rather than just one.

If you born with a full set of intelligence-enhancing genes, then you'd expect to be very clever indeed. But just how important are genes in intelligence? Most of the early research depending on measuring the IQs of identical twins who had grown up separately. The argument was that if intelligence was 100% inherited, both twins would have the same IQ, no matter how different their backgrounds.(4) ....

Since it is difficult to find many who have been separated at birth, recent studies have concentrated on adopted children instead. (5) ....

In the past, the idea that intelligence is mainly inherited became an excuse for prejudice and discrimination. The concept of IQs itself was first developed a century ago by French psychologist Alfred Binet. (6) .... IQ measures something called general intelligence, testing word and number skills, as well as spatial ability.

Several studies have shown a strong link between IQ and career success, although some psychologists remain unconvinced about this. (7) .... "The people with the highest IQs are not usually the ones who do best in their career, but there's a big business out there with occupational psychologists offering all kinds of selection tests for companies.(8) .... But intelligence is not like temperature, and you cannot measure it in the same way. It's much more complicated than that."

Many psychologists now believe that when it comes to intelligence, IQ isn't everything. Many alternative views have been put forward recently.(9) ....This offers a much broader view than the IQ theory, including creativity and communication skills as relevant factors in intelligence.

Tony Buzan, brain expert and author of *Master your Memory,* is enthusiastic about this belief, arguing that true geniuses do indeed appear to combine high levels of each type of intelligence.(10) ....At the same time, Buzan believes that everyone can develop their intelligence, if only they take the trouble to exercise their brain. Perhaps there's hope for us all!

A. This may seem remote from everyday concerns, but does illustrate what the human brain is capable of.
B. One example is the idea of " multiple intelligence", which was developed in the 1980s Havard psychologist Howard Gardner.
C. The test was meant to select bright but socially-disadvantaged children, to ensure that they got a good education.
D. Until now, that is, for a discovery of a gene linked to intelligence has made the expert think again.
E. He lists Alexander the Great, Pablo Picasso and Albert Einstein as examples.
F. Professor Michael Rowe, who has written a book called Genius Explained, is one of these.
G. However, there is a lot of more research to be done, and Plomin himself is cautious at this early stage.
H. On the other hand, if differences in their IQs were found, this would point to background or environmental factors.
I. In short, what you have in your head has never been more important.
J. From their research, they have established that a slightly different gene is more common in those with a high IQ.
K. They won't go away because there's a lot of money to be made.
L. One does suggest that adopted children become increasingly like their biological parents as they get older.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the following passage and choose the most suitable word for each space.

Nerea de Clifford, who has died aged 82, was a doughty champion of British cats and a (0) ____B____ of The Cat Protection League which she (1) ________ shortly after its foundation in 1927 and served as president from the 1970s until the time of her death.

Among her many (2) ________ to the welfare of cats – to our knowledge of their ways- were the establishment of a sanctuary for them at New Malden, and the publication of such reports as *What British Cats Think About Television*, in which she noted that "most cats (3) ________ an interest of some kind, though it is often of hostility, a significant reaction..is the display of excitement when any picture, especially of birds, moves quickly across the (4) ________.

She was born in West London in 1905, and as a young woman was a distinguished (5) ________ of cats. During the Second World War she devoted herself to the rescue of cats, trapped in the rubble of the blitz, and thereafter to vigorous campaigns for free feline birth (6) ________.

She (7) ________ an adoption scheme for which her "Homes Wanted" list contained some notably frank character (8) ________ - a little fiend in feline form, willing to do light mouse-work...a rough old (9) ________, and so on – and made a (10) ________ of feeding London's cats at Christmas.

0. A. post	**B. pillar**	C. staff	D. pole
1. A. met	B. enrolled	C. joined	D. entered
2. A. contributions	B. donations	C. gifts	D. dedications
3. A. make	B. give	C. show	D. have
4. A. screen	B. box	C. film	D. view
5. A. farmer	B. grower	C. trainer	D. breeder
6. A. control	B. check	C. limitation	D. restriction
7. A. made	B. ran	C. held	D. gave
8. A. sketches	B. drawings	C. pictures	D. paintings
9. A. drifter	B. ranger	C. rover	D. stray
10. A. rule	B. point	C. round	D. custom

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10 pts)

Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

These efforts produced the "advertorial" style, full-page color advertisements, where a single travel idea (1)________(present), looking every bit like a newspaper editorial. Needless to say the idea(2) ________much (emulate) and as a result its effectiveness commensurately (3) ________ (diminish). Subsequent periods (4) ________ (see) the company (5) ________(extend) its range of "travel events" into areas of specific interests including art/history, culture, painting, walking, motor challenges, wild flowers, golf, river journeys, journeys of special scientific interest and coastal cruising. Increasingly these arrangement (6) ________ (direct) toward our

passenger list and more recently (7) ________ (present) within the book-like compendium entitled the World of Wonders. This easy to read and store format (8) ________ (permit) the description of travel arrangements across the different disciplines and seasons in an interesting and informative style - hence the latest edition (9) ________ (be) even more comprehensive, as well as (10) ________ (serve) as a trailer for those seeking further information in depth on the World Wide WeB.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Complete these sentences by adding the necessary preposition or particle.

1. Hurry up, Jim. Ring ________ !I need to make an important call and you've been on the phone for half an hour.
2. I was just about to apologise for having forgotten to meet her after work when she hung ________ on me.
3. I'll have to go. I'm running ________ of coins. I'll go and get some more.
4. You'd like to speak to the Managing Director? One moment, sir. I'll put you________.
5. It was awful at customs. I felt like a criminal being singled ________ like that from the whole group and asked to empty out all my bags and pockets too!
6. Crises seem to bring ________ either the best or the worst in people.
7. We couldn't get our deposit ________ from the tour operator so we're just having to write ________ £400.
8. Looks like our holiday plans have fallen ________ ; Andrea can't get the time ________ work.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

The Federation Reserve System, ________(1.COMMON) called the Fed, is an ________(2.DEPEND) agency of the United States government charged with ________(3.SEE) the national banking system. Since 1913, the Federal Reserve System has served as the ________ (4.CENTRE) bank for the United States. The Fed's primary function is to control ________ (5.MONETIZE) policy by influencing the cost and ________ (6.AVAILABLE) of money and credit through the purchase and sale of government ________ (7.SECURE).If the Federation Reserve provides too little money, interest rates tend to be high, borrowing is expensive, business activity slows down, ________ (8.EMPLOY) goes up, and the danger of a recession is ________ (9.AUGMENT). On the other hand, if there is too much money, interest rates decline, and borrowing can lead to excess demand, pushing up prices and fuel ________ (10.INFLATED).

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

In most lines of the following text there is one unnecessary word.It is either grammatically incorrect or it does not fit in with the sense of the text.For each numbered line, find the unnecessary word and then write it in the space provided.Some lines are correct. Indicate these with a tick (✓).The exercise begins with two examples (0 and 00)

We can hear, smell, taste and touch the world around us.These five senses 0✓
often provide with the alarm to signal a possible danger.If we touch something with 00
is painful, see or hear something frightening,smell or taste something 1
unpleasant, evasive action is advised. However, most of the changes or the 2
threats around us are not so obvious.These five senses can't be detect everything 3
that happens within our body, or all the many important changes in the environment. 4
For that, there are hundreds of " hidden body senses" so that can operate 5
even when we are asleep and because of which we are not aware. Cells 6
can detect the temperature within and outside our bodies with reasonable 7
accuracy-why they can determine the levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide in 8
the air, in our lungs, bodies and tissues, or the acidity of our bodies, and the 9
amount of "fuel" (food store available). 10

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Fill in each blank with ONE word.

April the 3rd was the day we attempted to (1)________Mount Everest. The morning saw us all (2)________and rushing about the bungalow at daybreak. We bumped down the night miles of dusty track, each clutching a camera or one of the more complicated instruments to our chests in an endeavour to (3) ________ our bodies absorb as many of the shocks from the bumpy track as (4)________. The ground staff were already busy on our (5) ________. The shed where the aircraft were kept had been opened and the great machines were being manhandled out onto the tarmac. The bottles of oxygen were carefully (6)________ in their clips and connected (7)________ the system. The vertical cameras were fitted and tested, air frames and engines were inspected and tested in every (8) ________. Pilots and observers fussed around their equipment, (9)________ on oxygen marks. Then they re-checked the charts which had been carefully prepared to allow accurately (10) ________ the increasing wind speeds during the climb – all trying to keep themselves occupied during that tense half- hour wait for the return of the reconnaissance machine.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. Nowadays, we refer to barber's shop as hairdresser's.
   – Nowadays, ________________________ as hairdresser's.
2. Fewer people smoke these days.
   – There has ________________________ of people who smoke these days.
3. I bet Ginolo earned a lot for that Renault ad.
   – Ginolo ________________________ for that Renault ad.
4. Travellers consider themselves superior to those who lead a more sedentary life.
   – Travelers look ________________________ who lead a more sedentary life.
5. Certain factors are not given due consideration in your essay.(ACCOUNT)
   – ____
6. I haven't realized what it means yet. (SUNK)
   – ____

7. His smooth manner didn't deceive us.(TAKEN)

→ ____

8. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. (TEACUP)

→ ____

9. I could tell by the tone of his voice how serious the situation was. (HOME)

→ ____

10. All tenants must act in accordance with the regulations about guests. (COMPLY)

→ ____

TRƯỜNG PHỔ THÔNG VIỆT MỸ – CẦN THƠ

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

I. NGỮ ÂM (PHONOLOGY) (Pronunciation and stress pattern) (10 điểm)

***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.**

1. A. designed B. reserved C. deserve D. leisure
2. A. procedure B. duration C. durian D. duplicator
3. A. commercial B. special C. artificial D. recipient
4. A. excursion B. surgeon C. surfing D. surveyor
5. A. architecture B. characters C. chaos D. charitable

***Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.**

6. A. windsurfing B. temperature C. synchronize D. procedure
7. A. horizon B. defensive C. contestant D. industry
8. A. spectator B. outstanding C. typical D. intensive
9. A. delegation B. energetic C. participant D. competition
10. A. tsunami B. conference C. president D. agency

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 điểm)

Choose the option that best completes the blank

1. They soon ……….me although I had left 20 minutes before they did.
   A. caught up with C. heard from
   B. get out with D. came across
2. The water company will have to cut off water supplies while repairs to the pipes are………
   A. turned out B. carried out C. filled out D. put on
3. The accident had a(n)……….effect on her.
   A. extensive B. profound C. wide D. total
4. It was his ……….belief that he could win.
   A. utter B. single C. firm D. hard
5. I would like to thank everybody for their ……………support.
   A. undiming B. complete C. unfailing D. deep
6. Where's my bag? I ……….remember leaving it here.
   A. surely B. fully C. distinctly D. totally
7. The facilities at many schools today are still……….inadequate.
   A. sadly B. woefully C. regrettably D. grimly

8. After leaving school, he tried to ….a living as a door-to-door salesman.
   A. gain B. win C. obtain D. earn
9. She would make an excellent lawyer – she is conscientious and has a well-……….mind.
   A. trained B. intentioned C. built D. informed
10. Dr Evans has ……..a valuable contribution to the life of the school.
   A. done B. made C. caused D. created
11. We've got some time to ………before the meeting begins, so let's go for a stroll in the park.
   A. kill B. destroy C. pass D. spend
12. I've been ……….advised not to say anything.
   A. strongly B. greatly C. seriously D. significantly
13. I forgot to ……….earlier that I'll be home late this evening.
   A. announce B. mention C. relate D. narrate
14. We were just having a friendly ……….about football.
   A. chat B. whisper C. gossip D. report
15. My boss didn't say it in so many words, but she …..that I would get a promotion.
   A. asserted B. clarified C. declared D. implied
16. It is difficult for me to………exactly what I mean in a foreign language.
   A. express B. speak C. pronounce D. address
17. Jack …….the map for several minutes, unable to believe his eyes.
   A. glanced B. stared at C. gazed D. watched
18. She ……….her daughter's boyfriend up and down, and then asked him in.
   A. watched B. observed C. noticed D. eyed
19. Would you like to…………the house that is for sale this afternoon?
   A. observe B. view C. regard D. overlook
20. I ……….at my watch. It was already well after three.
   A. glanced B. faced C. viewed D. checked

III. Đọc hiểu (Reading comprehension) (20 điểm)

Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the question below.

Passage 1

It has become an American tradition that those who attain great wealth return some of it to the public through philanthropy. An early example of this was the generosity of Amos Lawrence of Massachusetts, a wealthy merchant, who in the 1830's and afterwards contributed much money for famine relief in Ireland. He also donated generously to educational and other humanitarian causes.

In the early years of the twentieth century several men who had amassed vast fortunes likewise became great philanthropists. Andrew Carnegie, an exceptionally energetic man, who had begun working twelve hours a day when he was only fourteen years old, became one of the world's richest men by pioneering in the steel industry. After his retirement in 1990 he devoted his time and his wealth to the establishment of free public libraries. He also set up foundations for medical research and for world peace. Carnegie's belief, as he expressed it in an essay, was that the wealthy person must 'consider all surplus **revenues** which come to him simply as

trust funds' which he 'is strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner…best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community – the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer **brethren**.'

John D. Rockefeller, who also began as a poor boy, became fabulously rich through oil refineries and other **enterprises**. In his old age, in the early 1900's, he began to donate millions for beneficial undertakings. The various Rockefeller foundations support research as well as humanitarian causes in the United States and in other parts of the world. Rockefeller funds are now fighting hunger through the so-called '**green revolution**,' whereby new agricultural techniques have greatly multiplied the **yield** of food-crops in Mexico, India, Pakistan, and part of Africa.

1. How to become a philanthropist?
   A. You must be very rich and know how to keep it.
   B. You are very rich and donate your money to humanitarian causes.
   C. You are a very rich and well-known merchant.
   D. You are a very rich and well-known person in the steel industry.
2. Who contributed much money for famine relief in Ireland?
   A. Amos Lawrence C. Andrew Carnegie
   B. Massachusetts D. Rockefeller
3. Who is very successful in the steel industry?
   A. Amos Lawrence C. Andrew Carnegie
   B. Massachusetts D. Rockefeller
4. The word "**enterprises**" in the last paragraph means:
   A. projects C. organizations
   B. companies D. industries
5. The word "**revenues**" in the second paragraph means:
   A. best things B. incomes C. fund D. trust fund
6. The word "**brethren**" in the second paragraph means:
   A. men B. people C. brother D. bother
7. The word "**yield**" in the last paragraph means:
   A. total areas B. total techniques C. total amount D. shout out
8. The words "**green revolution**" in the last paragraph are about
   A. a terrible fighting C. an agricultural project
   B. a new technique D. a major revolution
9. Which activity is not mentioned in the passage?
   A. Fighting in the United States and in other parts of the world.
   B. Setting up free public libraries.
   C. Supporting medical research.
   D. Donating to educational and other humanitarian causes.
10. Which of the following best sums up Carnegie's opinion?
   A. A wealthy person should appreciate the fortune he has, earn more and more for his family and his business.
   B. A wealthy person is a person who knows how to make benefits from his money for his family and his business.
   C. A wealthy person should be an honest person that people trust.
   D. A wealthy person has to keep and administer his money to produce most benefits for the community.

Passage 2

Amnesty International

Right now, somewhere in the world, someone is writing a letter. The letter is addressed to a president or king, a general, or the head of the police in another country. The letter is about someone the writer does not even know. The writer is an ordinary person who has never met a king or a general.

The writer is a member of Amnesty International. This organization was started in 1961 to help people who are put in prison only because of their race, their religion, or their beliefs. They are not people who used violence or suggested that other people use violence. More than one million people all over the world are member of Amnesty International.

In the main Amnesty International office in London, people gather information about prisoners in over 100 countries. They send this information to amnesty groups in more than 70 countries. Each group receives information about 2 prisoners from countries with different political systems. The members start writing letters.

A government that holds prisoners receives hundreds of letters. Each letter asks very politely that the prisoners be freed. The government knows that the prisoners are not forgotten. The world cares about them.

Why do people take the time to write letters to help strangers? Members of Amnesty International know that their letters can be successful. They know this is a way to take direct action to help other human beings.

The world knows this too. In 1977, Amnesty International received the Nobel Peace prize, one of the most important international prizes that any person or organization can win. It won the prize because thousands of ordinary people care enough about human rights to write letters. The Amnesty International candle, a sign of light and hope, shines all over the world.

1. Amnesty International letters are written by
   A. Kings and generals C. important people in the government
   B. Ordinary people D. lawyers and police
2. Amnesty International helps people
   A. Who are in prison for their beliefs or race
   B. Who used violence against the government
   C. Who don't have families
   D. In 40 countries
3. Each member writes
   A. Hundreds of letters per month B. Reports printed in newspapers
   C. Letters to members of the government D. To famous lawyers
4. Members get their information about prisoners from
   A. Famous lawyers B. The office in London
   C. Presidents and generals D. Prisoners
5. Amnesty International won the Nobel Prize for
   A. History B. physics C. peace D. politeness

True or False

……………6. Amnesty International members write letters to all kinds of governments.

……………7. Amnesty International is organized very well.

……………8. Anyone can probably become a member of Amnesty International.
……………9. Amnesty International has helped thousands of prisoners in London.
……………10. Presidents like the letters from Amnesty International.

IV. Guided cloze test (10 điểm)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

In many schools in the world today children of all ages are encouraged, and ….(1)…. forced in some cases, to take part in team sports. The ….(2)…. philosophy is that team sports are not only good for the body but also that they build a child's character. This may well be true, but is the suggestion that team sports are the best way of developing a child's character actually true?

Participation in a team sport, of course, usually involves a lot of ….(3)…. training. Before important events children may have to train very hard in order to be ….(4)…. and physically fit for the 'big day'. Without doubt, such rigorous training demands dedication and self-sacrifice on the part of the child. However, there are other activities which also involve a high degree of ….(5)….. Not to mention, non-team sports such as tennis or even activities like chess require equal preparation and discipline.

Team sports are also considered to be character-building, in that they encourage co-operation between individual team members. ….(6)…., the success or the failure of the team depends not so much on the individual skills of the players as on their ability to co-operate. This is valuable training for later life, of course, but team sports are not the only activities which encourage children to do this. Plays and concerts, for example, also encourage co-operation ….(7)…. children.

Teachers frequently ….(8)…. that team sports are about winning. They enhance the 'competitive spirit' of the boys and girls who take part. It ….(9)…. that non-team sports do the same. Whether this is character-building or not, however, is open to question. So many of the problems we face in society nowadays are the direct result of the 'me-first' attitude found in so many people. Shouldn't schools aim to teach children that there is much more to life than winning and being first?

In conclusion, clearly team sports are one way of developing children's characters, but it would be wrong to consider them to be the best way. ….(10)…., we should encourage children to develop their characters and personalities in ways they themselves feel are best.

1. A. in need B. indeed C. in the fact D. in case
2. A. underlined B. underline C. underlining D. underlying
3. A. body B. material C. physical D. physics
4. A. well-prepared B. well-repaired C. well-done D. well
5. A. perseverance B. persevere C. perseverence D. persevering
6. A. However B. Obviously C. But D. Than
7. A. between B. among C. in D. to
8. A. point out B. point at C. pick up D. pick out
9. A. goes with saying B. goes saying C. goes within saying D. goes without saying
10. A. However B. Instead C. But D. Then

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (WRITTEN TEST)

I. Verb tenses / forms (10 điểm)

Use the correct tenses or forms of the given words

Ask hundreds of people what they (1)………(do)on a certain day in August next year, or the year after, and there (2)…………(be) only one reply. Provided of course that the people you (3)………..(ask) (4)………. (belong) to the Elvis Presley Fan ClųB. Although the King of Rock and Roll (5)……….(die) nearly two decades ago, his fans (6)…………(meet) every year since then outside his home in Memphis, Tennessee, (7)……….(show) their respect for the singer they (8)………(love) so much. Fan like Jean Thomas, from Catford in South London. Jean (9)…………….(visit) Gracelands, the house where Elvis (10) …………(suffer) his fatal heart attack, twice in the past five years.

II. Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10 điểm)

Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s)

Petroleum is essential to the modern world. It is burned for energy …..(1)……. cars, homes, and factories. But the world supplies are being used …..(2)……. very fast. Petroleum comes from plants that died millions of years ago. Would it be possible to take oil directly …..(3)……. living plants and use it instead of petroleum? Scientists have had success …..(4)……. the jojoba plant. Now scientists think this process may be possible …..(5)……. a plant called euphorbia.

Euphorbia grows wild in many areas of the world. …..(6)……. jojoba, it can grow on poor land with only a little water. Several countries have experimental euphorbia farms, and scientists are developing plants from seeds gathered …..(7)……. different places. They think that when the plants are improved enough, they will be able to produce 65 barrels of oil per hectare per year.

If the experiments are successful, euphorbia farms could provide about 10 percent …..(8)……. the petroleum needs in the United States. Even more important, developing countries could grow euphorbia …..(9)……. land that is too poor for anything else. Then they would not have to buy expensive petroleum …..(10)……. their energy needs.

III. WORD FORMS (10 điểm)

Supply each blank with the correct form of the word given in the box.

mere	*addict*	*likely*	*vary*	*digest*
retire	*resist*	*control*	*treat*	*circulate*

In today's health-conscious society, more and more attention is being paid to the benefits of exercise, a balanced diet and a healthy lifestyle. People want to maintain their fitness throughout their lives and into a healthy …(1)………….. For some, a radical change to the habits of a lifetime is needed; others will …(2)…………. continue their present healthy lifestyle.

To start with, habits which are harmful to health should be …(3)…………… Not only can cigarette smoking cause bronchial disease and lung cancer, but recent tests have shown that even passive smoking can cause lung cancer. Excessive alcohol consumption can cause liver disease, and alcohol is also …(4)………….. : it is better to limit oneself to a 'safe' number of units per week. Help in controlling these habits

is available at NHS and private clinics, or alternative …(5)………….. such as acupuncture and hypnosis may be useful.

'We are what we eat', and therefore it is essential to maintain a well-balanced …(6)………….. diet, in order to provide the body with all its needs , and to control weight. Vitamins taken in fruit and vegetables help to give …(7)………….. to infection, while more fibre in the diet makes for better …(8)………….. and help to avoid bowel cancer. In addition, it is important to cut salt and fat intake, in order to reduce the …(9)………….. of heart disease and …(10)………….. problems. Another point to remember is that eating fewer sugar foods will result in less tooth decay and better weight control.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 điểm)

Identify 10 spelling errors in the passage and correct them. (0) has been done as an example.

British universities are currently gearing up there new	0. their
intake of students. 'It's bean complete chaos this year,' one	1.……………
registrar told me. 'because of problems with the computerisd	2.……………
application system, we still don't know how money students	3.……………
we'll be getting.' It now appears that, far from having to many	4.……………
first-year students, universities will not have enough , and its	5.……………
doubtful weather full government funding will be available to	6.……………
university departments witch have not met predicted targets.	7.……………
As a result, both students and officials are calling for a revue	8.……………
of the hole university entrance procedure, from application to	9.……………
acceptance. It is generally felt that confusion has rained for far	10.……………
too long.	

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG

PART A MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others (5ms)

1. A. audience B. naughty C. document D. water
2. A. lonely B. cost C. post D. robot
3. A. sword B. word C. bird D. heard
4. A. design B. resist C. desire D. consultant
5. A. killed B. robbed C. shopped D. lived

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others. (5ms)

1. A. fortunately B. entertain C. recommend D. disappear
2. A. assassinated B. international C. preferential D. differentiate
3. A. infamous B. insurance C. inspector D. invader
4. A. decorative B. demonstrative C. accusative D. acquisitive
5. A. internal B. interval C. external D. interpret

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES

Choose the best option to complete each of the following blanks. (20ms)

1. If she can make up such stories, she is certainly a very…………girl.
   A. imaginary B. imaginable C. imaginative D. imagining
2. She………….her husband's job for his ill health.
   A. accused B. blamed C. caused D. claimed
3. There was no……….in continuing for him; the race was over.
   A. value B. worth C. point D. difficulty
4. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any …………of it at all.
   A. interpretation B. meaning C. intelligibility D. sense
5. This man is so arrogant that he is completely …………….to all criticism.
   A. impervious B. unaware C. regardless D. unconscious
6. If we………..the plan you suggest, we are more like.y to be successful.
   A. adopt B. command C. decide D. elect
7. He gave the listeners a vivid……………of his journey through Peru.
   A. news B. communication C. account D. tale
8. Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have a possible life span greater than……………
   A. man B. the man's C. the one of man's D. that of man
9. Only during the early twentieth century………………in the United States.
   A. liquor was prohibited then B. that liquor was prohibited
   C. when liquor was prohibited D. was liquor prohibited
10. They agree to call off the strike on……………..that all those who had been dismissed were reinstated.
   A. terms B. demand C. request D. condition
11. A few of……………..are planning to drive to Florida during Spring break.
   A. we girls B. us girls C. girls we D. girls
12. A device called a laser …………….through metal and other material very easily.
   A. cutting B. that cuts C. cuts D. it will cut
13. There were large rooms with……………..in the house.
   A. beautiful decorating walls B. beautiful walls decorating
   C. beautifully decorated walls D. beautifully decorating walls
14. Burrowing animals provide paths for water in soil, and so do the roots of plants………
   A. decaying and they dying B. when they die and decay
   C. they die and decay D. when they will die and decay
15. In the preparation of fibrous material for production uses, stiff woody fibers from plants……….fibers from animal sources.
   A. the most heat the B. need more heat than
   C. more heat needed than D. need the more heat than
16. …………with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all.
   A. When compared B. Compare them C. If you compare D. A comparison
17. The ancient Aztecs of Mexico had no technology for making tools from metal. …………, they had sharp knives and spears made from a stone called obsidian.
   A. Whereas B. Although C. Nevertheless D. Despite

18. It is necessary that you................hard-working in order to pass the exam.

A. were B. should have been C. be D. must be

19. Rural areas often suffer high unemployment .... lack diversified economies.

A. which B. because they C. due to D. they can

20. Dr. Wilson is a brilliant and dedicated scientist who had expected to be selected as the director of the institute. She was very surprised not................the position.

A. having offered B. having been offered

C. to have offered D. to have been offered

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blanks or answer the questions. (10ms)

Amy Tan, the American-born daughter of Chinese immigrants, received the Commonwealth Club Gold Award in 1989 for her first work of fiction, the best-selling *Joy Luck Club.* The sixteen interrelated stories that constitute the ***work*** alternate between the tales of four Chinese immigrant mothers and their Americanized daughters, in an exploration of the generational and cultural ***tensions*** experienced by many first-generation daughters of immigrants.

Tan's parents, like many immigrants, had high expectations for their children and often set confusing standards, expecting Amy and her two brothers to think like Chinese but to speak perfect English, excel academically, and take advantage of every circumstance that might lead to success. Tan, however, ***rebelled against*** her parents' expectations, which included such ***exalted*** professions a neurosurgery, and devoted herself to being thoroughly American and dreaming of being a fiction writer.

Tan obtained a bachelor's degree in English and linguistics and a master's degree in linguistics and eventually established herself as a highly successful business writer. Tan, however, was not satisfied despite her material success. Turning to her life long dream, she wrote her first short story "Endgame", and then a second "Waiting between the Trees." In 1987 Tan visited her half-sisters in China with her mother, a trip that proved to be a turning point in her life and career. Tan felt a sense of completeness, a bonding with the country and culture that she had never expected. Returning from China, Tan was surprised to learn that on the strength of her short stories she had received an ***advance*** from the publisher. Tan closed her business and wrote the remaining stories for the *Joy Luck Club.* It was a rewarding success, well received by the critics and appearing on the New York Times bestseller list. It has been translated into seventeen languages, including Chinese, and was made into a movie in 1993.

Questions:

1. What's the author's main purpose in this passage?

A. To analyze Amy Tan's literary works

B. To support Amy Tan's decision to become a fiction writer

C. To present biographical information about Amy Tan

D. To criticize Amy Tan's rebellion against her parents

2. The word "***work***" in paragraph 1 refers to.........

A. stories B. writing

C. Commonwealth Club Gold Award D. *Joy Luck Club*

3. The word "***tensions***" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to........

A. conclusions B. conflicts C. advantages D. stories

4. The expectations of Tan's parents included all of the following EXCEPT......

A. excelling academically B. speaking perfect English

C. questioning tradition D. choosing an important profession

5. The word "***rebelled against***" in paragraph 2 is in closest meaning to........

A. defied B. forgot C. worked toward D. failed

6. The word "***exalted***" in paragraph 2 means.........

A. highly respected B. very difficult

C. common D. established

7. Before becoming a fiction writer, Amy Tan was a successful.......

A. business writer B. publisher C. English teacher D. neurosurgeon

8. According to the passage, Amy Tan's visit to China.......

A. was disappointing

B. had a profound effect on her

C. was not surprising in the least

D. was the trip she had always dreamed of taking

9. The word "***advance***" in the last paragraph means..........

A. offer B. congratulations C. message D. payment

10. It can be concluded from this passage that

A. parents don't know what best for their children

B. Tan didn't use personal experience in her writing

C. Tan made the right decision when she closed her business

D. Tan always knew she was Chinese foremost and American only in her imagination

Reading 2: Read a part of a magazine article about people's opinions on education. Answer questions 1.10 by choosing from the people A-E. Any of the people may be chosen more than once. The first one has been done as an example for you. (10ms)

A.	Sharon Woolford
B.	Simon Taggart
C.	Emma Rees-Baker
D.	Robert Wagstaff
E.	Geraldine Bickerton

Which person states or implies the following opinion?

Practice rather than theory is the best way of learning.	0. C
Testing students is best done by means of written exams.	**1.**
Modern technology can be a problem for uneducated people.	**2.**
Teachers should encourage personal development.	**3.**
People and students suffer from the pressure of examination.	**4.**
The majority of undergraduates could do with some financial help.	**5.**
Acquiring general knowledge is pointless.	**6.**
Teachers should be treated with politeness and consideration	**7.**
Discipline is an important part of school life.	**8.**
The purpose of education is to ensure that students attain certain level of ability.	**9.**
There are more educational opportunities now than in the past.	

THE HAPPIEST DAYS OF YOUR LIFE?

So what do you think education's all about? Let's hear your views! Here are some of our readers' comments so far.

Sharon Woolford left school at 16 because she just wanted to earn some money. Now she's a waitress. Does she regret leaving early? "No, I don't. I think schools should prepare you for work, and mine didn't. We spent all our time on projects, and learning useless facts. It seemed such a waste of time somehow. Who wants to know what the longest river in Europe is? I don't."

Simon Taggart is a solicitor, and says he worked hard at school because he knew he wanted to get somewhere. "I passed all my exams, got into university and qualified as a solicitor. People say exams are stressful- well, they are, but I think they're necessary. They're the only reliable way of finding out how good students are at their subjects. And that's what education's all about, assessing a student's potential and performance, and helping him or her to reach high standards of achievement."

Emma Rees-Baker is a secondary teacher, so she knows what she's talking about. "It seems to me we should be looking for talent in everybody, trying to discover what that person is about, helping him or her to develop as a creative, thinking individual. So in my classes (I teach art), we do spend some time on theory, but really, practical work is far more important. And that means that tests and exams have to be practically based too. Actually I believe pupils studying any subject learn best by doing practical tasks, but I suppose it's easier to see the point with art. I mean, you wouldn't be much good as an artist if you knew the theory off by heart but couldn't produce a painting, would you?! But don't think all this means there's chaos in my classroom. I also believe teachers must maintain control at all times."

Robert Wagstaff has been studying computer engineering at university for the last two years. He says the media give the wrong impression of student life. "It's not that easy being a student. Older people often seem to think we're living in the lap of luxury, all at the expense of the taxpayer! Well, I can tell you, nothing could be further than the truth. Most students I know live in pretty bad conditions, and have difficulty getting by on their grant or allowance. And most of us study really hard, sometimes all night. You have to, to be able to hand in your projects and assignments on time. Otherwise you get thrown out of the university. So you need to discipline yourself, which is a lot more difficult than someone telling you what to do. Occasionally I ask myself why I'm doing it, but I know the reason. I want a really good, solid job- well, that's the point of all this studying, isn't it?

Finally, **Geraldine Bickerton** has something to say. "It's very important to have a good education. And by that I mean being taught the three R's, as we used to say, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic when we're young. And children should learn proper respect for their elders and betters, especially the teacher. Far too many of these young people simply don't understand that they'll never get anywhere if they don't study and learn things. Life these days is getting more and more complicated- I mean, I can't record a program on my video without my grandfather's help- and if they haven't had a decent education, they just won't be able to scope. Youngsters today are so lucky- they have all these schools and colleges to choose from. They should make the most of it. My generation never had the choice."

IV. MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE

For questions 1.10, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0) (10ms)

Example:

0 A. brought B. taken C. had D. given

THE TRAIN ACROSS CANADA

Until the decision was (0)..........to close it in the early 1990s, the Canadian Pacific was for many of the world's greatest rail (1)......... . Built over a hundred years ago at tremendous human cost, it stretched 2,887 miles from Montreal to the Pacific (2)........., crossing dense pine forests, wide-open prairies and massive mountains. The line was cut through (3)......... rock by 30,000 men working in huge areas of (4)...............country, often in terrible weather conditions.

In many ways, Canada is a nation that was created by railways. Western cities like Calgary would not exist if the trains had not passed through there, and that long thin line was what once (5).............such hugely different places as Newfoundland on the Atlantic with Vancouver on the Pacific. Now, though, it is gone; another victim of air (6)...........that is both cheaper and easier. Eastern Canadians, unlike their American neighbors, do not feel drawn towards the west. When it is below zero in Toronto or Quebec, they fly south to the Caribbean rather than freeze in Winnipeg.

Lack of investment, a familiar story in many countries, also (7)..........its part. The trains, most of them built of steel in the 1950s, were made to last- but not (8).........as long as that. Maintenance, too, was neglected and breakdowns became (9)..........more frequent. Then came the realization that their diesel engines (10).........the environment far more than buses did.

1. A. trips	B. voyages	C. excursions	D. journeys
2. A. shore	B. coast	C. beach	D. bank
3. A. firm	B. strong	C. deep	D. solid
4. A. unknown	B. uncertain	C. unexplored	D. unidentified
5. A. related	B. combined	C. tied	D. linked
6. A. flight	B. travel	C. tour	D. flying
7. A. did	B. made	C. played	D. acted
8. A. quite	B. rather	C. hardly	D. indeed
9. A. more	B. ever	C. again	D. often
10. A. injured	B. harmed	C. wounded	D. hurt

PART B: WRITTEN TESTS

I. VERB FORMS AND TENSES

Give the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets. (10ms)

The tiny village of Frinley is said to possess "a cursed tree". Because the tree (1. mention) .... in a newspaper, the number of visitors to Frinley has now

increased. The tree was planted near a church fifty years ago, but it is only in recent years that it (2. gain) .... an evil reputation. It is said that if anyone touches the tree, he will have bad luck; if he picks a leaf, he will die. Many villagers believe that the tree (3. already, claim)......................... a number of victims. The vicar (4. ask).................. to have the tree (5. chop) .... down, but so far he (6. refuse) .... He pointed out that the tree is a useful source of income as tourists (7. come)..................... from all parts of the country to see it. In spite of all that (8. say)...................., the tourists have been picking leaves and (9. cut) .... their names on the tree trunk. Until now, not one of them (10. strike) .... down by a sudden death.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or (a) particle(s) from the box. (10ms)

up	*with*	*into*	*with*	*up*	*to*	*up*
off	*to*	*in*	*for*	*of*	*down*	

1. That fish of yours has been in the fridge for a week. It must have gone .... by now.
2. He needed a model, someone to look ....
3. Kelly doesn't like discos. He goes .... quiet bars where you can hear yourself speak.
4. Uncle Tom is an idiot, but I only have to put .... him once a year.
5. I don't like to make friends with the person who always runs .... his old friends.
6. My friends and I have taken .... ballroom dancing. It is difficult but great.
7. You should see doctor about that cough in case it turns .... something more serious.
8. These two men's farms are adjacent .... each other.
9. Some parts of the country are very bare .... trees.
10. He is burdened .... a large family.

III. WORD FORMS

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given. There is an example at the beginning (0) (10ms).

Example: (0) *organization*

threat	*impress*	*world*	*organize*	*what*	
intend	*violin*	*member*	*else*	*music*	*permit*

STOP THE MUSIC

For six years, an (0)............ called Pipedown has been fighting against the music played to us in public places. It has 4,000 members (1)...................., including conductors and (2)............, authors and actors. To avoid giving the (3)............ of being snobbish, the founder, Nigel Rogers, point out that the (4)...................of Pipedown also includes jazz players, rock (5)..................and folk singers. Their aim, he says, is to get rid of the recorded music we are forced to listen to, (6)...................... kind it is, in places like lifts and shops. He suggests people should (7)......................to do their shopping (8)................., and that

bank customers should inform the manager of their (9)...........to withdraw their money if they continue to be subjected, without their (10)............., to that awful canned muzak.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. The first one has been done as an example for you. (10ms)

1) The Yellowstone National Park is home to Yogi Bear. So Yogi Bear, as
2) everyone ought to know, ranks second next to Peanuts in the popular
3) strip-cartoons world. He is; therefore, dear to the heart of every
4) American child. Whatever it happens to Yogi becomes a matter of
5) national concern. And it does appear that Yogi is in to deep trouble.
6) He is in danger of extermination, or, at least, his real-life brothers are.
7) Out there in Wyoming, in Yellowstone Park, there used to be more
8) hundreds of grizzly bears. A few years ago, there were about 250.
9) Last year, the number dropped to just over hundred. And now ecologies
10) claim that within a few years, to as far as Yellowstone is concerned,
11) the grizzly will be extinct. For almost a hundred years, the bears had
12) been eating at the great rubbish dumps which are being found in the
13) park's remote regions. They found out the collected dumps of travelers'
14) garbage a source of food, available all year round. Often, the bears
15) would arrive a dump in a great gang. Then, suddenly, the park
16) administrators ordered all the dumps to be closed up, and any bear
17) found near them to be shot. Hungry bears raged through the park.

Line	Errors	Corrections
1	The	Delete "the"
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....
....	....	....

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

For questions 1.10, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning. (10ms)

Example: (0) is

A. Stress

Stress (0)........... often called a 21st century illness but it has always been with us if perhaps (1) .... different names. These days we regard stress as a

necessary evil of modern living. Yet stress is not negative and without it we would not enjoy some of the highpoints in life such as the anticipation before a date or the tension leading (2) ……….. to an important match. All these situations produce stress but (3) ………... you can control it and not the other way round you will feel stimulated, not worn (4) ……….. Unlike these situations, which are generally positive and easier to deal with, sitting in a train (5) ……….. is late, (6) ……….. stuck in a traffic jam, working to a tight deadline are (7) ………… harder to manage and control. Stress is now recognized as a medical problem and as a significant factor (8) ……….. causing coronary heart disease, high blood pressure and a high cholesterol count. Patients are often unwilling to admit to stress problems (9) ………. they feel they are a form of social failure and it is important that symptoms are identified in order to avoid unnecessary sufferings. So what should we be looking out for as danger signals? Common signs of stress are increased tiredness, irritability and (10) ………... inability to cope with certain situations.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. (20ms)

1. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.
   → The excuse ……………………………………………………………
2. He was sentenced to six months in prison for his part in the robbery.
   → He received a……………………………………………………………
3. Immediately after his appointment to the post, the new editor fell ill.
   → No sooner……………………………………………………………
4. Even though I admire his courage, I think he is a foolish.
   → Much ……………………………………………………………
5. It is nobody's fault that the meeting was canceled.
   → Nobody is to……………………………………………………………
6. From the educational points of view, his childhood years had been well spent. **(TERMS)**
   →……………………………………………………………
7. Mark thought of a way of solving the problem. **(CAME)**
   →……………………………………………………………
8. I don't mind whether we have the meeting today or tomorrow. **(MAKES)**
   →……………………………………………………………
9. Their problems are all self-inflicted. **(MAKING)**
   →……………………………………………………………
10. The jumper you knitted for my daughter no longer fits her. **(GROWN)**
   →……………………………………………………………

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PART 1: PHONOLOGY (10 POINTS)

I. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (5 points)

1. A. tomb B. home C. comb D. only
2. A. fragile B. fragment C. fraction D. fragility
3. A. depth B. smooth C. threat D. teeth
4. A. ginger B. gingham C. giggle D. glacis
5. A. mercury B. percolate C. sergeant D. servant

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from that of the other three (5 points)

1. A. gratitude B. donation C. attitude D. misery
2. A. alternative B. argument C. government D. desperate
3. A. international B. preferential C. differentiate D. assassinated
4. A. crescendo B. attorney C. compromise D. endeavour
5. A. minority B. handicap C. destiny D. voluntary

PART 2: VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 POINTS)

Choose the best answer among A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following sentences

1. It's a good idea to see your doctor regularly for ……….
   A. a revision B. a control C. an investigation D. a check - up
2. When the starter gave the ……… all the competitors in the race began to run round the track.
   A. signal B. warning C. shot D. show
3. Workers who do not obey the safety regulations will be ………. immediately.
   A. refused B. rejected C. disapproved D. dismissed
4. She'll be a millionaire by the time she ……….. forty.
   A. is B. was C. will be D. is going to be
5. This ring is only made of plastic so it's quite ……….
   A. valuable B. invaluable C. worthless D. priceless
6. Nobody seems to be …….. control of those children
   A. under B. over C. with D. in
7. I am ………. tired to think about that problem at the moment.
   A. simply B. nearly C. far too D. much more
8. It is a great …… that the exhibition was cancelled at the last minute after all your work.
   A. pity B. sorrow C. complaint D. sadness
9. ……… stem from the everyday life of common people, the most popular themes are love, jealousy, revenge, disaster, and adventure.
   A. There are folk ballads B. Because folk ballads
   C. With folk ballads D. Folk ballads to
10. In 1879, ….., Alice Freeman Palmer became head of the history department at Wellesley College.
   A. twenty – four years B. at the age of twenty - four
   C. age twenty - four D. of twenty – four years

11. To our …………, Geoffrey's illness prove not to be as serious as we had feared.
A. anxiety B. eyes C. relief D. judgment

12. It's six years now since the Socialists came to ……… in that country.
A. power B. force C. control D. command

13. In a greengrocer's shop there is a lot of ……… when fruit and vegetables are not sold.
A. rot B. waste C. ruin D. rest

14. The play was very long, but there were two …………
A. intervals B. rests C. interruption D. gaps

15. According to the forecast it will be mostly cloudy, with……… of rain in the north.
A. elements B. outbreaks C. bursts D. times

16. You shouldn't have criticized him in front of his friends. It was extremely …… of you.
A. unfortunate B. insensitive C. insensible D. unconscious

17. Come …………, children! Get your coats on or you'll be late for school.
A. to B. across C. along D. over

18. When she looked in her purse she found she had been …………
A. broken B. thieved C. stolen D. robbed

19. His laziness at work made him ………… with his workmate.
A. improper B. disliked C. unpopular D. unappealing

20. You can't enter this camp without ………… From the general.
A. a control B. a demand C. a permit D. an allowance

PART 3 : READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

I. Read the passage and then choose the best answer (10 points)

Paul Watson is an environmental activist. He is a man who believes that he must do something, not just talk about doing something. Paul believes in protecting endangered animals, and he protects them in controversial ways. Some people think that Watson is a hero and admire him very much. Other people think that he is a criminal.

On July 16, 1979, Paul Watson and his crew were on his ship, which is called the Sea Shepherd. Watson and the people who work on the Sea Shepherd were hunting on the Atlantic Ocean near Portugal. However, they had a strange prey; instead of hunting for animals, their prey was a ship, the Sierra. The Sea Shepherd found the Sierra, ran into it, and sank it. As a result, the Sierra never returned to the sea. The Shepherd, on the other hand, returned to its home in Canada. Paul Watson and his workers thought that they had been successful.

The Sierra had been a whaling ship which had operated illegally. The captain and crew of the Sierra did not obey any of the international laws that restrict whaling. Instead, they killed as many whales as they could, quickly cut off the meat, and froze it. Later, they sold the whale meat in countries where it is eaten.

Paul Watson tried to persuade the international whaling commission to stop the Sierra. However, the commission did very little, and Paul became impatient. He decided to stop the Sierra and other whaling ships in any way that he could. He offered to pay $25,000 to anyone who sank any illegal whaling ship, and he sank the Sierra. He acted because he believes that the whales must be protected. Still, he acted without the approval of his government; therefore his actions were controversial.

Paul Watson is not the only environmental activist. Other men and women are also fighting to protect the Earth. Like Watson, they do not always have the approval of their governments, and like Watson, they have become impatient. Yet, because of their concern for the environment, they will act to protect it.

1. An environmental activist is someone who
A. runs into whaling ships.
B. does something to protect the Earth.
C. talks about protecting endangered species.
D. Is a hero, like Paul Watson.

2. When something is controversial
A. everyone agrees with it. A. everyone disagrees with it.
B. people have different ideas about it. D. People protect it.

3. The members of a ship's crew are
A. the men and women who works on the ship.
B. The people who work on airplanes.
C. All of the people on a ship, including the passengers.
D. The people who own the ship.

4. The main idea of paragraph one is that
A. Paul Watson is a hero to some people.
B. Activists are people who do something.
C. Paul Watson is a controversial environmental activist.
D. Paul Watson does not believe in talking.

5. The Sea Shepherd was hunting
A. the Atlantic Ocean. B. whales. C. the Sierra. D. Portugal.

6. The Sierra did not return to the sea because
A. the whales ate it. B. It was sold in Portugal.
C. The Sea Shepherd sank it. D. None of the above is correct.

7. The author implies that Paul Watson lives in
A. Portugal. B. a ship on the Atlantic.
C. The Sierra. D. Canada.

8. The captain and the crew of the Sierra were acting illegally because
A. they were not obeying international laws.
B. They were whaling.
C. They were killing and selling whales.
D. All of the above is correct.

9. The main idea of paragraph three is that
A. the Sierra sold whale meat in some countries.
B. the people on the Sierra did not obey international laws.
C. the people on the Sierra killed as many whales as they could.
D. whaling is illegal according to international law.

10. Watson ran into the Sierra because
A. he wanted to stop the ship's crew from whaling.
B. he was impatient with the government's actions.
C. he wanted to protect the whales from the whalers.
D. All of the above are correct.

II. Read the passage. There are ten phrases that have been left out. Fill each gap (A-J) with one suitable phrase (1.12). Note that there are more phrases than gaps. (10 points)

One of the most difficult wastes to recycle is mixed plastic, ...(A)...... Plastics manufacturers turn their own off cuts into granules that are melted down for reuse. They can also reuse any single, pure thermoplastic materials ...(B)..... The British firm Meyer-Newman of Gwent recycles complete telephones into new ones. But mixed plastics have unpredictable properties and low structural strengths because ...(C)..... So, it is difficult to make a material with good and predictable properties from mixed plastics waste.

In the grip of the octopus

One answer is the compatibiliser. This is an octopus- like molecule in which each "arm" represents a section of a different polymer, that in turn......(D)..... Stirred into a mixture of molten plastics, each arm of the octopus grabs and reacts chemically with a molecule of one polymer in the mixture. The result is an alloy rather than a mixture. It is strong......(E).... so it is potentially reusable.

During the past two or three years many plastics manufacturers have ...(F).... But perhaps the most advanced, "Bennet", was produced independently two years ago, after 15 years of research, by the Dutch engineer Ben Van der Groep. His invention is already being used widely, largely in secret...(G)........

Bennet is made up of short sections of several polymers representing the arm of the octopus, each able to link the molecules of a different polymer in the mixture. The reliable strength of the plastic "alloys" made with Bennet suggests that ...(H)....

The vehicles recycling industry is keen to recycle more plastics. .... (I)......, they fear that the steady increase in the use of irreclaimable plastics will soon make it uneconomic to recover vehicles for the metals they contain. Some car manufacturers, such as BMW and Mercedes, are now designing products are requesting components that are easier to recycle; ...(J)....

1. because of intra-molecule bonding and has highly predictable properties,
2. is characteristic of a different plastic.
3. developed their own compatibilisers.
4. Despite the environmental benefits
5. often used in wrappers and containers.
6. they could be used in high- grade, high-cost applications such as car bumpers.
7. it does not have sufficient rigidity.
8. for example, car bumpers made from one material instead of up to seven.
9. as many manufacturers do not want to be seen to be using recycled plastics in their quality products.
10. such as polythene that are not chemically cross- linked.
11. the different plastic in the mixture are not bonded at a molecular level.
12. always been skeptical about recycling plastics.

PART 4 : GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 POINTS)

STRESS- RELATED HAIR LOSS

When stress levels become so high that they affect the immune system it can have a...(0) ....effect on the body and the hair. Hair loss itself causes immense stress and then it can become a vicious...(1).......

Bonnie Keannear, 50s, housewife: " Last year my life was quite stressful due to my husband's high-profile career being constantly in the ...(2)....... At this time I began to develop an inflamed scalp which was wrongly diagnosed as psoriasis, for which I was ...(3)..... steroids. Over the next two months my scalp became worse, and hair became to fall out, leaving ...(4)... patches, which was devastating.

Having to look good and be support to my famous husband was stressful because wherever we went people would look at us. I had lost at ...(5)..... one third of my hair, in ...(6)....., visited a high- profile Mayfair trichologist. Without any ...(7).... I was ordered to buy £300 worth of products and my head was massaged by a girl who proceeded to turn my hair into what is known as "bird's- nest syndrome". It took four hours to ...(8)........

My GP convinced me to seek help from Andrew Bernie. I was diagnosed with a stress- triggered...(9).... where the skin cells multiply fast, grow down the hairs haft and bind with sebaceous matter to strangle the hair. I visit Andrew regularly for treatments. I am also trying to ...(10)......my stress levels, which is easier now my hair is returning.

0. A. hard	B. heavy	C. profound	D. full
1. A. cycle	B. effect	C. closure	D. circle
2. A. daylight	B. spotlight	C. searchlight	D. starlight
3. A. prescribed	B. ordered	C. allowed	D. recommended
4. A. empty	B. bald	C. dark	D. hairy
5. A. once	B. all	C. least	D. first
6. A. reply	B. fun	C. hope	D. desperation
7. A. experiment	B. diagnosis	C. study	D. result
8. A. replace	B. untangle	C. return	D. reset
9. A. state	B. symptom	C. outcome	D. condition
10. A. destroy	B. assess	C. manage	D. measure

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1: Verb tenses/ form (10 points)

Supply the correct tense / forms of the verbs in brackets

After a dinner (1. give) by the Prime Minister of a little South American Republic, a (2. distinguish) diplomat complained to his host that the Minister of Justice, who (3. sit) on his left. (4. steal) his watch. "Ah ! he (5. not /do) that", said the Prime Minister. "I (6. get) it back for you." Sure enough, toward the end of the evening the watch (7. return) to its owner.

"And what (8. do) he say?" asked the diplomat.

"Hush!" said the host, (9. glance) anxiously at him. "He doesn't know that I (10. get) it back."

PART 2 : Prepositions and phrasal verbs

Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbial particles. (10 points)

1. Do you think this red tie goes ________ my blue suit?
2. Look ________. it's falling.
3. Let Tom work it ________; he has an aptitude for figures.
4. My alarm clock went ________ at 6:00.

5. The old man passed ________ in his sleep.
6. She ran a comb ________ her hair.
7. You shouldn't live ________ your means.
8. I came ________ several old friends at the meeting.
9. We gave ________ our old clothing to the poor.
10. The police used dogs to track ________ the thieves.

PART 3 : Word forms

Supply the correct form of the word in capital (10 points).

1. The song has …………been selected for the Sea Games 22, Vietnam. OFFICE
2. He is OK, but quite ………….. at times RELY
3. Sarah ……..opened the door of cellar, wondering what she might find. CAUTION
4. Water is an …………… liquid. ODOUR
5. I'm completely ……….. with the poor results of your work. SATISFY
6. It was your ……….. that ruined the meeting. RESPONSIBLE
7. This …… faulty washing machine should be returned to the manufacturer. REPAIR
8. The recent hurricane caused ………… damage. WIDE
9. That rule is not ………. in this case. APPLY
10. Mary is ……… of spider. TERROR

PART 4: Error identification (10 points)

In the paragraph below some lines are correct but some have a word that should not be there. Indicate the correct lines with a tick (√). For the incorrect lines, write the words that should not be there.

1 ………… In the world of birds, this bill design is a prime example of evolutionary
2 ………… fine-tuning. Shorebirds such as oystercatchers use their bills to pry on open
3 ………… the tightly sealed forward shells of their prey; hummingbirds have stiletto-like
4 ………… bills to probe the deepest nectar-bearing flowers; and kiwis that smell out
5 ………… earthworms thanks to nostrils which located at the tip of their beaks. But few
6 ………… birds are more intimately tied to their source of sustenance than
7 ………… are crossbills. Two species of these finches, named for the way
8 ………… the upper and lower parts of their bills cross away, rather than meet in
9 ………… the middle, reside in the evergreen forests of North America
10 ………… and feed on the seeds therefore held within the cones of coniferous trees.

PART 5: Open cloze text (10 points)

Read the passage and fill each blank with one suitable word.

Tropical forests have …(1)……. us with many sorts of plants for food, …(2)…… and industry. They could probably supply man more. They also reduce …(3)…… and droughts, keep water clean, and slow down the Greenhouse Effect. But the tropical forests are being …(4)……… to make …(5)…… for things like farms, ranches, mines, and hydroelectric…….(6)…….. About 20 million hectares are lost each year – an area more than twice the size of Australia. The World Wildlife Fund is working to …(7)….. and save the forests that are in …(8)……. ; to plant new trees for fuel wood and to slow down the Greenhouse Effect; and to …(9)…… governments to think about the forests and their importance when giving …(10)…….. aid.

PART 6: Sentence transformation (20 points)

Rewrite the following sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meaning stay the same

1. I'm sure she didn't do it on purpose.
→ She can't……………………………………………
2. My little brother can be so annoying sometimes.
→ I am
3. The film was so interesting that I had seen it many times.
→ It was……………………………………………
4. She didn't shed a tear when the story ended in tragedy.
→ Not……………………………………………
5. He is certainly not stupid. **MEANS**
→……………………………………………
6. We appear to have been given the wrong address. **AS**
→ It……………………………… we have been given the wrong address.
7. The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard. **PRESSURE**
→ I……………………………………………
8. This visa is valid until December 31st 2012. **EXPIRY**
→ The ……………………………………………
9. Nobody could possibly believe the story he told us. **BEYOND**
→ The story ……………………………………………
10. He maintained his position against his adversary. **GROUND**
→He……………………………………………

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN – CÀ MAU

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

1. A. surface	B. preface	C. replace	D. package
2. A. clothes	B. myths	C. breaths	D. months
3. A. naked	B. wicked	C. kicked	D. beloved
4. A. scout	B. draught	C. loudly	D. blouse
5. A. instead	B. thread	C. lead-poisoning	D. leaf

Find stresses. Cross (X) the syllable number that the main stress falls on each following word. 0 has been done as example.

Syllable number	1	2	3	4	5
0. destination			X		

Syllable number	1	2	3	4	5
1. although					
2. nevertheless					
3. metropolis					
4. lackadaisical					
5. timetable					

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

1. You'd rather speak to him yourself, _______?
   A. hadn't you B. didn't you C. wouldn't you D. won't you
2. There is no further treatment we can give, said Dr Jekyll. "We must let the disease take its _______"
   A. course B. end C. term D. way
3. Michael was the _______ Force behind the company's rapid expansion.
   A. managing B. leading C. rising D. driving
4. Jack and Christine wondered how the rumours had begun to _______.
   A. disseminate B. spread C. run D. develop
5. Since he spoke about the subject so indirectly, it was difficult to see what he was _______.
   A. getting at B. getting on C. getting in D. getting up
6. In _______, it wa a bad idea to pay him in cash.
   A. hindsight B. consideration C. retrospect D. knowledge
7. The minister assured us that there were _______ funds for this project.
   A. rich B. financial C. ample D. deep
8. After months of getting _______, the detectives began to feel that they were onto something.
   A. somewhere B. nowhere C. nowhwere D. anywhere
9. It is very appropriate that the prize _______ go to such a young architect.
   A. could B. should C. must D. might
10. Marcus never writes the timetable down. He keeps it in his _______.
    A. brain B. mind C. head D. heart
11. ' There is no .... of forced entry,' said Inspector Morse
    A. mark B. attempt C. trace D. sign
12. ' We have ....!' said the controller, as the rocket rose into the air.
    A. lift-off B. take-off C. uplift D. getaway
13. At this time of year farmers .... their crops and store them for winter
    A. gather B. remove C. pick up D. take in
14. The cliffs on this part of the coast are being .... by the sea.
    A. worn B. eroded C. sdemolished D. deteriorated
15. Guy was .... The conspiracy because of his friendship with the conspirators
    A. caught in B. taken in C. drawn into D. pulled by
16. He is a man .... to the police.
    A. known B. familiar C. recognizable D. accountable
17. The police promised him .... from prosecution if he co-operated with them fully.
    A. safety B. protection C. immunity D. absolution
18. This court deals only with .... crime
    A. petty B. trivial C. small D. insignificant
19. More than thirty people .... evidence to the court during the four-week trial
    A. gave B. explained C. produced D. spoke
20. .... what he says, observe what he does.
    A. Although B. In contrast C. Contrary D. Never mind

III. READING COMPREHENSION (30 pts)

PASSAGE 1: ***Read the text and choose the best answer from A-B-C-D to complete the questions(10 pts).***

SWIMMING MACHINES

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes (marlins, sailfishes, and swordfish) swim continuously. Feeding, courtship, reproduction, and even "rest" are carried out while in constant motion. As a result, practically every aspect to the body form and function of these swimming "machines" is adapted to **enhance** their ability to swim.

Many of the adaptations of these fishes serve to reduce water resistance (drag). Interestingly enough, several of these hydrodynamic adaptations resemble features designed to improve the aerodynamics of high-speed aircraft. Though human engineers are new to the game, tunas and their relatives evolved their "high-tech" designs long ago.

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have made streamlining into an art form. Their bodies are sleek and compact. The body shapes of tunas, in fact, are nearly ideal from an engineering point of view. Most species lack scales over most of the body, making it smooth and slippery. The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all. They are also covered with a slick, transparent lid that reduce drag. The fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions so that **they** lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours. Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight for the same reason.

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have even more **sophisticated** adaptations than these to improve their hydrodynamics. The long bill of marlins, sailfishes, and swordfish probably helps them slip through the water. Many supersonic aircraft have a similar needle at the nose.

Most tunas and billfishes have a series of keels and finlets near the tail. Although most of their scales have been lost, tunas and mackerels retain a patch of coarse scale near the head called the corselet. The keels, finlets, and corselet help direct the flow of water over the body surface in such as way as to reduce resistance. Again, supersonic jets have similar features.

Because they are always swimming, tunas simply have to open their mouths and water is forced in and over their gills. In fact, tunas must swim to breathe. They must also keep swimming to keep from sinking, since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant.

One potential problem is that opening the mouth to breathe detracts from the streamlining of these fishes and tends to slow them down. Some species of tuna have specialized grooves in their tongue. It is thought that these grooves have to channel water through the mouth and out the gill slits, thereby reducing water resistance.

There are adaptations that increase the amount of forward thrust as well as those that reduce drag. Again, these fishes are the envy of engineers. Their high, narrow tails with swept-back tips are almost perfectly adapted to provide propulsion with the least possible effort. Perhaps most important of all to these and other fast swimmer is their abilities to sense and make use of swirls and eddies (circular currents) in the water. They can glide past eddies that would slow them down and then gain extra thrust by "pushing off" the eddies. Scientists and engineers are beginning to study this ability of fishes in hope of designing more efficient propulsion systems for ships.

The muscles of these fishes and the mechanism that maintains a warm body temperature are also highly efficient. A bluefin fishes tuna in water of 7°C (45°F) can

maintains a core temperature of over 25°C (77°F). This warm body temperature may help not only the muscles to work better, but also the brain and the eyes. The billfishes have gone one step further. They have evolved special "heaters" of modified muscle tissue that warm the eyes and brain, maintaining peak performance of these critical organs.

Questions:

1. The word "enhance" in the passage 1 is closest in meaning to:
   A. use B. improve C. counteract D. balance
2. The word "they" in the passage 2 refers to:
   A. qualities B. fins C. grooves D. depressions
3. Why does the author mention that "Aircraft retract their landing gear while in flight"
   A. To show that air resistance and water resistance work differently from each other.
   B. To argue that some fishes are better designed than airplanes are.
   C. To provide evidence that airplane engineers have studied the design of fish bodies.
   D. To demonstrate a similarity in design between certain fishes and airplanes.
4. The word "sophisticated" in the passage 4 is closest in meaning to:
   A. complex B. amazing C. creative D. practical
5. According to paragraph 4, the long bills of marlins, sailfish, and swordfish probably help these fish by:
   A. increasing their ability to defend themselves
   B. allowing them to change direction easily
   C. increasing their ability to defend odors
   D. reducing water resistance as they swim
6. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is one of the reasons that tunas are in constant motion?
   A. They lack a swim bladder
   B. They need to suck in more water than other fish do.
   C. They have large muscles for breathing.
   D. They cannot open their mouths unless they are in motion.
7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage 7?
   A. These fishes often have a problem opening their mouths while swimming.
   B. The streamlining of the fishes prevents them from slowing down.
   C. The streamlining of these fishes tends to slow down their breathing.
   D. Opening the mouth to breath can reduce the speed of these fishes.
8. The word "channel" in the passage 7 is closest meaning to:
   A. reduce B. remove C. direct D. provide
9. According to the passage 8, one of the adaptations of fast-swimming fishes that might be used to improve the performance of ships is these fish' ability to:
   A. swim directly through eddies
   B. make efficient use of water current
   C. cover great distances without stopping
   D. gain speed by forcing water past their gills

10. According to paragraph 9, which of the following is true of bluefin tunas?
    A. Their eyes and brain are more efficient than those of any other fish.
    B. Their body temperature can change greatly depending on the water temperature.
    C. They can swim in waters that are much colder than their own body.
    D. They have special muscle tissue that warms their eyes and brain.

PASSAGE 2

Choose the most suitable sentences to fill in the gap. There are more sentences than necessary. The first has been done as an example:

Preparing for a job interview can be stressful, particularly when you are called for the first interview. (1)_____ (g) _____.

Before the interview

You should find out as much as possible about the job and the vacancy. (2) ____________. Before the interview, you have to send a letter of application and your resume to the company to express your interest in the job and to show that you might be the most suitable candidate for the position.

When you come to the interview, remember to bring with you any school certificates or letters of recommendation from your teachers or anyone else you have worked for. (3) ____________.

Make sure you know where the interview is and how to get there. Be on time or a few minutes early. Don't forget to dress neatly and formally.

During the interview

You should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying and make a real effort to answer all the questions the interviewer asks. Be clear, polite and honest. (4) __________. Show enthusiasm when the job is explained to you. Always show your best side: your keenness to work and your sense of responsibility.

Ask some questions at the close of the interview to show that you are interested in the interview and the job and that you have prepared well for the interview. (5) __________

After the interview

If you are offered the position, congratulations! (6) __________. Think about the interviewer's comments because they may help you prepare better when you are called for the next job interview. Good luck!

a) Ask the job centre or employment agency as much information as you can
b) If you do not get the job, try not to be too disappointed
c) You should do what you want
d) In addition, you may jot down your qualifications and experience that can relate to the job and prepare for the questions that are often asked during the interview
e) avoid difficult questions by beating about the bush
f) Don't forget to say goodbye to the interviewer before leaving the office.
g) Below are some pieces of advice that can help you reduce the feeling of pressure and create a good impression on your interviewer
h) If you are happy, show your feeling
i) If you do not know something about the more technical aspects of the job, admit it and stress that you are willing to learn

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TES

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each blank (10 pts).

THE MOSNTER IN THE LAKE

A 34-year-old librarian from Cliden in County Galway claims she and a friend spotted a large serpent-like monster in Lake Fadda in western Ireland on Wednesday afternoon as they were picnicking near the (1) .... of the lake. Local police are (2) .... the story, which follows a series of similar reports in recent years. Researchers at Trinity College, Dublin have also (3) .... an interest in the reports. Georgia Cranberry, the wife of a local business man, (4) ....what she and her friend saw at about three o'clock last Wednesday as "a huge monster writhing in the water (5) .... a snake, about 30 metres offshored". Her friend, Mary Reilly, a shop assistant in a department store in Galway, (6) ....the story and added: "We were terrified. The creature was enormous and its swam with its mouth open. It was (7) .... like those pictures of the Loch Ness Monster." More (8) .... were not available as before they were (9) .... to take a photographs of the monster it disappeared below the surface of the lake, which is nearly half a mile long. The description given to police by the two women (10) ....that of other eyewitnesses of incidents involving strange creatures in the lakes of Connemara. Local people have been warned not to swim in the lakes.

1. a. bay	B. beach	c. coast	d. shore
2. a. inquiring	B. searching	c. investigating	d. exploring
3. a. taken	B. found	c. seen	d. got
4. a. said	B. told	c. claimed	d. described
5. a. as	B. like	c. similar	d. such
6. a. believed	B. checked	c. repeated	d. confirmed
7. a. only	B. similar	c. just	d. lot
8. a. events	B. information	c. news	d. details
9. a. managed	B. allowed	c. able	d. possible
10. a. suits	B. matches	c. goes	d. reminds

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS

Supply each blank with the correct tense / form of the verb. (10 pts)

1. "You (be) ________ to the Tower of London?"
"Not yet. I (want) ________ to go ever since I (arrive) ________ in London, but something always (come) ________ up. I (hope) ________ (go) ________ sometime soon. Perhaps you (like) ________ (come) ________ with me.
2. You (be) ________ president of the country, what changes you (want) ________ (introduce) ________?
3. I wish I (not eat) ________ so many cakes. They (make) ________ me (feel) ________ quite ill.
4. I (go) ________ to see the film last night but at the last minute I (receive) ________ an important phone call and (have) ________ to stay at home to finish some urgent work. I (not regret) ________ it since I (hear) ________ from my friends who (go) ________ that it (not be) very good.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS. (20 pts)

Supply each blank with ONE correct preposition/adverb particle.

1. The amount of water absorbed ______ cotton wool is greater than that ______ paper.
2. You won't solve your problems ______ wallowing ______ self-pity.
3. Tom lectured his son ______ the danger ______ riding a motorcycle.
4. Tuck you shirt ______ your trousers.
5. The river was teeming ______ trout.
6. She is so thirty ______ success that she would do anything.
7. He is a solicitor ______ profession.

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions or phrasal verbs (10 pts).

1. The school examination for eleven-year-olds was ______ ______ some years ago.
2. It's no good pretending, you've got to ______ ______ reality.
3. At first Tim insisted he was right, but then began to ______ ______.
4. A huge crowd ______ ______ in the pouring rain to cheer the president.
5. Has Tony's new book ______ ______ yet?
6. Whatever Jean ______ ______ to do, she finished.
7. We had to stop building when the money ______ ______.
8. Boris played badly, and said he was ______ ______ practice.
9. Diana's prize ______ ______ for all her earlier disappointments.
10. These rainy Monday mornings ______ ______ me ______ ______.

III. WORD FORMATION

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given (10 pts).

1. The teacher threatened her with ________. (expel)
2. Everyone disapproves of his ________ lifestyle. (free)
3. The recent ________ of the famous singers really made me sad. (band)
4. That place is so hot that it is ________. (habitat)
5. The atmosphere was full of ________. Everyone felt terrible. (courage)
6. He likes playing ________ football. (lot)
7. Their names were called over the ________. (loud)
8. Harry Potter's uncle and aunt think he is ________ (normal)
9. He got what he deserved, he was sentenced to be a ________ (life)
10. The security alert brought the airport to a ________ (stand)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (10pts)

KEY WORD TRANSFORMATION:

1. Reading through the first sentences and the second **gapping** sentences you have to complete.
2. Focus on each key **words** you are given and think about how it can be used **grammatical** in its gapped sentence.
3. Starting with the one you are sure about, complete each gapped **sentences** with a possible answer. You can use spare paper for rough answers. Remember that the second sentence must **be** a similar meaning to the original sentence.
4. Count the number of words you have **use** in the gap. You must use not less than two and not more than five, **include** the word in bold (or in italics). Note that a contracted form as don't counts as two words.

5. Don't waste time to worry about the sentences you can not complete. Try them again later.
6. If you aren't sure, make a sensible guess. Don't leave any spaces blank.
7. Finally, read the sentences to check that they make sense and are grammatically **accuracy**.
8. Don't forget that you must not change the key word on any way.

Answer: 0- Reading – Read

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: ***Fill in each gap with One suitable word. (10pts)***

MY MOST EMBARRASSING MOMENT

When I was 18, I got a job with a television company. I was in a small office with three other girls and there was a boy (1) ________ upstairs we all fancied. He seemed very cool and sophisticated because, (2)________ us, he actually got to meet the stars. None of us thought we (3)_______ a chance with him but we used to try to chat him up whenever he paid a (4)_______ to our department. Then one day, quite unexpectedly he (5) ________ me to a big charity dinner at an expensive hotel. I couldn't believe my (6)_______. All the big stars were going to be there. So I had to look my best. I (7)_______ up spending a fortune on a new dress, shoes and hairstyle.

As we walked into the hotel, cameras were (8)________ and I felt like a real celebrity. We went up a long, wide flight of stairs just like in a scene from the movies. But as we (9)_______ the top, one of my new leather-soled shoes slipped on the red carpet. I fell backwards and went head over (10)__________ down the stairs, landing in a heap at the bottom. I was unhurt but badly shaken and extremely embarrassed. My partner took one look at me and decided he had better take me home.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (20pts)

1. Because of his conviction for fraud, the trainer lost his licence.
   – His conviction for fraud ______________________
2. You'll have to spend at least $ 500 to get that sort of camera.
   – You won't ______________________
3. The mistake arose because of inaccurate accounting.
   – It was from ______________________
4. We had to postpone the meeting because of bad weather.
   – Bad weather led ______________________
5. You cannot make use of this offer after 15 December.
   – This offer is only ______________________
6. The managing director suggested not appointing any new staff. FREEZE
   – ______________________
7. They hate each other intensely. SWORN
   – ______________________
8. There is no need to be so upset about the result. SHED.
   – ______________________
9. It is by no means certain that he was responsible for the crime. QUESTIONABLE
   – ______________________
10. The house is dirty because no one bothers to keep it clean. TROUBLE
   – ______________________

Phần II

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4 LẦN XVIII – NĂM 2012

A. LỚP 10

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

KỲ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4
LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

1. d. 2. a. 3. a. 4. b. 5. c. 6. c. 7. b. 8. c. 9. c 10.d

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 marks)

11. c 12. b 13. b 14. c 15. a 16. c 17. a 18. b 19. c 20. a
21. d 22. c 23. c 24. a 25. c 26. b 27. a 28. b 29. c 30. d

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

31. c 32. d 33. a 34. b 35. a 36. d 37. c 38. c 39. b 40. d

IV. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J

41. F 42. J 43. D 44. B 45. H 46. I 47.E 48. A 49. G 50.C

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

51. c 52. d 53. b 54. a 55. b 56. c 57. d 58. c 59. c 60. a

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (20 marks)

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

1. will have been waiting
2. am thinking / have been thinking
3. should there be
4. will be rising
5. will have been
6. can't have been
7. should be withdrawn
8. to have been painted
9. are always making
10. should have visited

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

11. Utterly exhausted 12. nailed 13. having 14. has since made
15. is contemplating 16. aims 17. has been 18. arguing
19. helped 20. has encouraged

II. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given.

21. misdiagnosis 22. liven 23. invariably 24. guidelines
25. crystalline 26. inexhaustible 27. deforestation 28. breathlessly
29. downsized 30. belies

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given.

31. increasingly 32. townspeople 33. enlarged 34. discontinued
35. handmade 36. governmental 37. differentiated 38. specialty
39. undergoing 40. prospered

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST(10 points)

1. C 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.D 9.D 10.A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 points)

1. could have avoided	2. had been stolen	3. must have waited	
4. had been running	5. should have been wearing	6. being made	
7. to be going up	8. were pleased	9. to ask	10. to be shown

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with one suitable preposition or particle::

1. in 2. out 3. in 4. up 5. in
6. back 7. forward 8. up 9. up 10. with

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. hypocrisy 2. residential 3. circumstantial 4. patronage
5. evasive 6. foreseeable 7. multi-lingual 8. hindrance
9. expulsion 10. outermost/ outmost

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Mistake	Correction	Mistake	Correction
1. environment	environmental	6. poor	pour
2. short	shortage	7. simple	simply
3. indrinkable	undrinkable	8. for	to
4. poisonous	poison	9. least	last
5. various	variety	10. anything	something

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word.

1. times 2. being 3. development 4. independent 5. still
6. because 7. up 8. trying 9. with 10. of

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. Sad as it is, unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.
2. Thought must be given to ways of improving the transport system.
3. What I found surprising was his lack of confidence.
4. I lost my interest in the match halfway through.
5. I bought it on the spur of the moment.
6. The disagreement is a storm in a teacup.
7. I paid him back in his own coin.
8. It was her firm belief that John was telling the truth.
9. It suddenly dawned on them that they were on the verge of a bankrupt.
10. His legs being cut off did not/could not prevent him from competing in the Olympic Games and winning a medal.

B. LỚP 11

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

KÌ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4
LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012
Khóa ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2012
Môn thi: Tiếng Anh lớp 11

A. A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1.
1. C. 2. B. 3. D. 4. A. 5. A.

2.
6. A. 7. A. 8. A. 9. B. 10. D.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. C. 2. A. 3.A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7. C. 8. C. 9. A. 10. A.
11. B. 12. C. 13. B. 14.A. 15. A. 16. D. 17. A. 18. B. 19. B. 20. B.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

1. C. 2. D. 3. B. 4. B. 5. D. 6. A. 7. C. 8. B. 9. A. 10. B.

Reading 2

1. I. A good home makes this possible
2. D. underlies all psychological treatment
3. F. Learning to wait for things
4. J. the first independent steps
5. C. or without any learning opportunities
6. E. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents
7. A. in their degree of strictness or indulgence
8. G. as much as the child's own happiness and well-being
9. B. consistency is very important in parental teaching
10. H. when they grow old enough to think for themselves

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B. at risk 2. D. recommends 3. C. Published 4. A. outlook
5. A. supports 6. B. shifting 7. C. moisture 8. D. alter
9. C. breadbasket 10. B. unlikely

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSE

☞ **Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)**

1. to be read/ reading 2. waiting 3. should have informed
4. asking 5. to keep 6. making
7. hadn't been 8. accounts 9. must have forgotten
10. to turn

☞ **Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)**

1. began 2. was 3. to have realized 4. was giving
5. would take 6. laid 7. have generally accepted 8. was used
9. to reproduce 10. were cut

II. WORD FORM

Give the correct form of words in bracket (10 pts)

1. counterfactuals 2. Onside 3. Irrevocable
4. Renewals 5. intercollegiate 6. Predetermined
7. Spiritualized 8. Supremacy 9. Suspiciously
10. Outfitted

Supply each gap with the correct form of the word given in the box (10 pts)

1. precocious 2. overbred 3. unprecedented 4. moves
5. halfway 6. demolish 7. subject 8. excellence
9. naturally 10. subverted

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

☞ **Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions (10 pts)**

1. These boots can be ordered directly **from** the manufacturers.
2. He escaped by passing himself **off** as a guard.
3. She refused to be a party **to** any violence.
4. Her sense of fun has rubbed **off** on her children.
5. We cannot afford to take risks when people's lives are **at** stake.
6. Embarrassment rooted her **to** the spot.
7. The school ran **into** financial trouble when eighty percent of the staff went on strike.
8. Erica is an excellent colleague. She goes **about** her job calmly and efficiently.
9. There should be enough plates to go **round/around**.
10. Hundreds of people turned **out** in the rain to see their favorite pop star.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. romances → romantics 2. the → a
3. not → no 4. out → off
5. set → setting 6. loss → lapse
7. endearing → endearment 8. with → to
9. like → as 10. thinking → to think

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. up 2. whatever/what 3. fact 4. Like/like
5. could/would 6. with 7. should
8. somewhere/anywhere 9. little 10. us

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

☞ **Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one given (10 pts)**

1. I'm not in the habit of sleeping in the afternoon.
2. Not for another five years did the whole truth about the murder come out.
3. No one seems to have predicted the correct result.
4. My grandfather didn't have any recollection of phoning me last night
5. I didn't feel up to playing football that day.

6. Laura had a lot of problems to contend with during her childhood.
7. Young children are apt to ask a lot of questions.
8. David seemed really ill at ease in front of all those people.
9. The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.
10. When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP HỒ CHÍ MINH

PHẦN A: TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D
6. B 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. A

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

11. D 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. D
21. A 22. D 23. A 24. C 25. C 26. A 27. D 28. C 29. A 30. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1:

31. C 32. A 33. C 34. B 35. C 36. D 37. D 38. A 39. A 40. C

Passage 2:

41. C 42. A 43. B 44. C 45. A 46. D 47. C 48. D 49. A 50. C

IV. GUIDED CLOZE:

51. A 52. C 53. C 54. A 55. B 56. D 57. D 58. B 59. D 60. B

PHẦN B: TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSE/FORM

1. Must be 2. Could have helped 3. Has believed
4. Has been trying 5. Are still not convinced 6. Are you
7. Is 8. Should be 9. Have you forgotten
10. To include

II. PREPOSITIONS/ PHRASAL VERBS:

1. Off 2. With 3. Under 4. On 5. By
6. In 7. In 8. On 9. In 10. In

III. OPEN CLOZE:

1. Number 2. Only 3. Degree 4. But
5. This 6. Seams 7. While/whereas 8. As
9. Much 10. Those

IV. WORD FORM:

1. Diners 2. Delicacy 3. Terrifying 4. Exposure
5. Withstand 6. Complications 7. Occurrence 8. Independently
9. Unwelcome 10. Defensive

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

1. The students are a bit tired and lifeless now, but after a nap they'll be full of beans
2. Tam never agrees to play second fiddle to anyone else.
3. When the old man died, his greedy children fought tooth and nail.
4. My uncle was none the worse for his experience.

5. There is no such address as the one Peter sent the parcel to.
6. Had I not caught his eye, Smith would have blurted out my secret.
7. Recently, her homework has been up to scratch.
8. When they broke the news, she didn't turn a hair.
9. Susan seems really ill at ease in front of all those people.
10. I gave him my word that there would be no repetition of the situation in the future.

VI. MISTAKE IDENTIFICATION:

Jazz, from its early roots in slave spirituals and the marching bands of New Orleans, had developed into the predominant American musical style by the 1930s. In this era, jazz musicians played a lush, orchestrated style known as swing. Played in large ensembles, also called big bands, swing filled the dance halls and nightclubs. Jazz, once considered risqué, was made more accessible to the masses with the vibrant, swinging sounds of these big bands. Then came bebop in the mid-1940s, jazz musicians strayed from the swing style and developed a more improvisational method of playing known as bebop. Jazz was transformed from popular music to an elite art form.

The soloists in the big bands improvised from the melody. The young musicians who ushered in bebop, notably trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and saxophonist Charlie Parker, expanded on the improvisational elements of the big bands. They played with advanced harmonies, changed chord structures, and made chord substitutions. These young musicians got their starts with the leading big bands of the day, but during World War II-as older musicians were drafted and dance halls made cutbacks--they started to play together in smaller groups.

spirituals	**predominant**	**ensembles**	**the masses**
from	**an**	**notably**	**expanded**
substitutions	**cutbacks**		

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN ĐẠI NGHĨA – TP HỒ CHÍ MINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

I. PHONOLOGY

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

11. D 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. A
21. A 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. C 26. D 27. A 28. D 29. B 30. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage a:

31. B 32. A 33. B 34. B 35. D 36. A 37. D 38. D 39. B 40. B

Passage b:

41. NG 42. T 43. T 44. F
45. ACCEPTED 46. ORIGINATING 47. ICE CORES
48. DARKNESS 49. SEA 50. UNKNOWN

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

51. C 52. B 53. B 54. D 55. C 56. B 57. A 58. C 59. A 60. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

1. broke 2. has now been crossed 3. to be pushed
4. to have become 5. learning 6. is also improving
7. has been rising 8. improved
9. has so far been ignored 10. has

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

11. over 12. to 13. under 14. through
15. in 16. along 17-a. up // 17-b. on 18. over
19. on 20. down

III. WORD FORMS

1. short-lived 2. disallowed 3. inflammatory 4. breathtakingly
5. unerring 6. non-observance 7. chaotically 8. equidistant
9. impunity 10. incommunicado

IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION

1. shortage → lack 2. look-out → outlook
3. to → with 4. had → has
5. in all → at all 6. between → among
7. mostly → almost 8. their → its
9. disinterested → uninterested 10. reading → read

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. living 2. among 3. majority 4. number 5. there
6. but 7. times 8. upon 9. scant / little 10. but

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Far from being embarrassed by Mimi's behaviour, he seems to be amused by it.
2. Not for another five years did the whole truth about the murder come out.
3. Were it not for her competence, she would not / wouldn't get promotion.
4. Of grave concern are confirmed cases of cholera that originated in the makeshift shelters.
5. Too much small talk means that / is the reason why she gets bored quickly at parties.
6. The storm is likely to reduce the whole village to tatters.
7. I'm under the impression that my parents take everything I do in (their) stride.
8. He gave every indication of going to any lengths to obtain the contract.
9. I'm afraid that there is no chance / possibility whatsoever of negotiations for a settlement.
10. Nowadays I don't set/ put/ lay (nearly) as much store by casual frienships as I used to.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

I. PRONUNCIATION (10m)

A.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A

B.

1. diaphanous 2. impudent 3. metropolis 4. mezzanine 5. recur
6. deciduous 7. domain 8. prodigal 9. ingot 10. pendulous

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 m)

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A
11. C 12. A 13. D 14. D 15. A 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. B 20. A

III. READING (10m)

PART A (5m)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C

PART B (5m)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

PART C : READING COMPRHENSION

1. A 2.d 3. B 4.c 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

IV .

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES (10m)

1. haven't been waiting / has broken down / had to
2. have been working / finished / will have written
3. bought / needn't have done
4. hadn't seen / would never have believed
5. didn't smoke / don't mind / always makes
6. were travelling
7. arrive (should arrive)
8. to inform / has been turned
9. to talk
10. strikes / shall have been waiting

II. (10m)

1.of / about 2. at / about / in 3. in / of 4. of / towards
5. of / at 6. with / over / on 7. over 8. to
9. to 10. with 11. for 12. from

III. WORD FORMS (10m)

1. repetitive 2. unfailingly 3. onside 4. infancy
5. unacceptable . 6. irrevocable 7. incorrigible. 8. successive
9. unshrinkable 10. mentality

IV. MISTAKE CORRECTION (10m)

Line 1 : control in → control of
Line 3 : to respect → with respect
Line 4 : high → highly
Line 5 : social search → social research
Line 6 : With → While
Line 8 : barrier for → barrier to
Line 9 : divert → diverts
Line 11 : rude → crude
Line 12 : on to → as to
Line 14 : when → what

V. CLOZE TEST (10m)

1. hardly / scarcely 2. it 3. from / of 4. eniable / unquestionable
5. confinied / restrict 6. on 7. will / can / may / might / could 8. after
9. reading / with / enjoying 10. ought

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20m)

Part A

1. Without absolute secrecy this mission would not have succeeded / been successful / been a success / would have failed .
2. However tempting the / an offer (was) much he was offered / much an offer might be he would never agree / tempting an offer may be he will never agree to sell his business .
3. Urgent action is / measures are necessary / essential / steps / action must be taken / measures must be adopted to solve the problem / if the problem is to be solved .
4. Refusal to give a breath sample (to the police) could lead to your arrest .
5. Ever since (he had) his accident Philip has been unable to make decisions .

Part. B

1. You should not assume (that) he will help you .
Don't
2. We are not bound by this contract until we both sign it .
Neither of us is bound
Neither one of us is bound
3. There was strong / heavy / a lot of / much / great criticism of .
The architect's design came in for / received attracted / heavy critcism .
4. We have no idea of / as to ? We don't know his whereabouts / His whereabout are / is unknown to us .
5. His behaviour took me aback / I was taken aback by his behaviour .

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN QUANG TRUNG – BÌNH PHƯỚC

A. MULTIPLE CHOICES

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. B	6. C	7. A	8. A
9. B	10. A	11. B	12. B	13. D	14. A	15. B	16. D
17. A	18. D	19. A	20. B	21. iii	22. vii	23. i	24. iv
25. ix	26. False	27. True	28. NG	29. True	30. True	31. C	32. A
33. D	34. D	35. C	36. B	37. B	38. A	39. D	40. B
41. C	42. C	43. A	44. B	45. A	46. A	47. C	48. C
49. B	50. A	51. D	52. B	53. D	54. C	55. A	56. B
57. D	58. B	59. D	60. B				

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS

1. was / being 2. is now reported - to have been caused 3. smoking
4. practiced 5. to have been rescued 6. not learning
7. making 8. should be presented 10. must had been called

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. through 2. up 3. by 4. under 5. by
6. in 7. for 8. to 9. out 10.in

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. at/on 2. might/ could 3. Having 4. in 5. whether
6. as 7. should 8. against/under 9. what 10.not

IV. WORD FORMS

1. technological 2. anxieties 3. unquestionably 4. assumption 5. destructive
6. overwhelmingly 7. beings 8. pessimistically 9. imperfections 10. heights

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

REWRITING

1. To my surprise/amusement/astonishment Eva got into university despite the fact that/although she hadn't worked hard at school.
2. I've yet to meet a more exasperating person than my brother-in-law.
3. I hadn't expected that he would be/him to be so easy/that easy/such an easy person to talk to./that talking to him would be so/that easy.
4. Ever since (he had) his accident Philip has been unable to make decisions.
5. His irresponsible attitude is putting/placing his carreer (as a doctor) in jeopardy./His career has been put/is in jeopardy because of his irresponsible attitude.
6. The incident put paid to my chances of promotion.
7. They (have) barred the former chairman from (attending/attendance at) the conference.
8. With six children on her hands, she is extremely busy./With six children (to look after), she has a lot on her hands/has her hands full.
9. (The use of) the main college car park is restricted to final-year students.
10. A quiet holiday would do you good.

VI. ERROR RECOGNITION AND CORRECTION

1. it can't → can
2. Study this → these
3. that making → makes
4. see what → that
5. unemployment economical → economic
6. family with → whose
7. derailment, and → or
8. to grammatical → grammar
9. in equipment → equipping
10. complete work → works

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THĂNG LONG – LÂM ĐỒNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I . PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. A. 2. A. 3. A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. A. 7. C. 8. A. 9. B. 10. D.

II. VOCABULARY and STRUCTURE (20 pts)

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. A
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

1. 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C
2. 1. F 2. H 3. D 4. processed (foods) 5. 90% 6. 2 grammes
7. True 8. False 9. Not given 10. True

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. A. 6. A 7. D 8.B. 9. C 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 pts)

1. had witnessed 2. being awarded 3. wouldn't have regretted
4. bringing 5. should have attended 6. should have been
7. could have avoided 8. must have been speeding
9. wouldn't have stopped 10. was to have helped

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

1. up 2. out 3. in 4. off 5. within
6. up 7. in 8. by 9. around 10. off

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

1. indelible 2. immeasurably 3. pseudoscience 4. counterdemand
5. maladministration 6. beheaded 7. light-hearted 8. photogenic
9. circumstantial 10. requisite

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. describes → describe
2. some → no
3. unfinishing → unfinished
4. along → and
5. found → was found
6. A → The
7. by → to
8. influence → influential
9. on → in
10. respectness → respect

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. There 2. into 3. engage 4. As 5. towards 6. choice
7. age 8. get / have 9. have/ include 10. with

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. She says she is used to stormy weather in this country.
2. On no account must you forget to lock the drawer whatever you do.
3. It remained to be seen how well the player will perform at his new football club.
4. He shouldn't have been savagely criticized for his efforts to find a solution to the problem.
5. This is as far as I'm going till I've had something to eat.
6. John was always the butt of Mary's cruel jokes.
7. The M.P. was often out of step with his Party's policies.
8. Stanley is rather in awe of the new algebra teacher.
9. The orphanage left no stone unturned in efforts to find the boy's parents.
10. The press has poured scorn on the handling of the matter.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms.)

i.

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. A

ii.

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. A

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

1. B	2. D	3. D	4. B	5. B
6. D	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. D
11. B	12. B	13. C	14. C	15. B
16. D	17. B	18. B	19. D	20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

i. Reading 1:

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D
6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A

ii. Reading 2:

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. D
6. D 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. C

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST:

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C
6. D 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS:

1. has been typing – has not finished 2. has believed – has been trying – are
3. will have been built 4. tried – look – will be
5. to be felt

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

1. about / at / over 2. to 3. over 4. in – with
5. into 6. at 7. across 8. back – on

III. WORD FORMS:

1. adulthood 2. costly 3. requirement 4. activate 5. assessments
6. specialised 7. unknown 8. creativity 9. schooling 10. increasingly

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: Correct the mistakes in the passage. (10 ms.)

l. 3 had found → found l. 4 medicine schools → medical schools
l. 6 two last → last two l. 8 with a student → with student
l. 9 country I → country where I l. 9 quiet → quite
l. 10 the French → a French l. 11 around at → around for
l. 12 next → close l. 14 very much well → very well

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST:

1. use 2. play 3. way 4. possible 5. dependent
6. specialised 7. attention 8. means 9. involves 10. end

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

i.

1. He disapproves of people ringing him late at night.
2. I always take transport costs into consideration when travelling.
3. What are the chances of you / your being promoted by July?
4. There is no difference in weight between the two boxers.
5. As far as I know, Dr Anderson is an excellent cardiologist.

ii.

1. What he told me whetted my appetite for the rest of the story.
2. He bought a new jacket on the spur of the moment.
3. They have not fallen out despite having had many arguments.
4. The board met behind closed doors to discuss changes in company policy.
5. Tom is the life and soul of the party.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY(5points)

A. 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D
B. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

II. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A

PASSAGE 2:

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. C

III. GUIDED CLOZE

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB FORM / TENSES *(10 points)*

1. convincing / had seen 2. to discover / had lied
3. to be introduced 4. coming / wakes
5. shouldn't have told 6. having been told
7. left / had collected 8. retires / will have saved
9. came / didn't know / to turn / had had / wouldn't have been drowned
10. have been telephoning / haven't you finished

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS *(10 points)*

Part 1: 1. on 2. with 3. at / on 4. of 5. out
6. in 7. after 8. about / around 9. under 10. to

Part 2: 1. into 2. together 3. by 4. into 5. off
6. on 7. away 8. back 9. for 10. after

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Passage 1:

1. On 2. no 3. Whatever 4. purely 5. what
6. so 7. lost 8. should 9. tiniest/smallest/slightest 10. needless

Passage 2:

1. under 2. for 3. being 4. by 5. levelled
6. made 7. reduced 8. with 9. taken/borrowed 10. with

IV. WORD FORMATION

Part 1:

1. interfaces 2. uncovered 3. subconscious 4. idly 5. refilled
6. nonsense 7. abnormal 8. disabling 9. misleading 10. interactive

Part 2:

1. problematic 2. involvement 3. bureaucratic 4. disenchanted
5. aggression 6. rudeness 7. powerless 8. boredom
9. reduction 10. respectful

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Hers is a difficult question to answer adequately.
2. On no account must/should the manager be disturbed.
On no account is the manager to be disturbed.
3. But for your generous contribution, we couldn't continue our work
4. Tired though/as he was, he agreed to play tennis.
5. I didn't realise the extent to which he was influenced by his brother
6. *Marry had a **craving** for jelly when she was pregnant.*
7. *Sarah made a very good **impression** on the interview panel.*
8. *Organic vegetables are said to do **wonders** for your health.*
9. *He cannot come to **terms** with the fact that he will never race again.*
10. ***Provided** (that) pandas have a special diet, they survive.*

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. B 2. C 3.B 4. A 5. C 6.B 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B

TRƯỜNG THPT KON TUM – KON TUM

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. C. 2. D. 3. B. 4. C. 5. C.
6. A. 7. C. 8. A. 9. C. 10. D.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

Choose the best option A, B, C or D to finish each of the following sentences.

1. C. 2. D. 3. D 4. D. 5. B. 6. D. 7. D. 8. A 9. A 10. C
11. C 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1.

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D

Reading 2.

1. Paragraph B______ii
2. Paragraph C______viii
3. Paragraph D______xiii
4. Paragraph E______xi
5. Paragraph F______vi
6. Paragraph G______i
7. Paragraph H______ix
8. Paragraph I______iv
9. The environment in a plane makes disagreements more likely to become serious problems. **T**
10. It has been impossible to ban passengers with histories of air-rage. **F**

IV. GUIDED CLOZE

1. D. 2. A. 3. B. 4. C. 5. B. 6. A. 7. A. 8. B. 9. A. 10. C.

B. WRITTEN PARTS

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

1. were waiting 6. moved
2. looking 7. were wearing
3. sailed 8. was dressed
4. leading 9. had been watching/ were watching
5. were spoken 10. had been exchanged/ were being exchanged

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

1. of 2. in 3. as 4. about 5. of
6. into 7. about 8. with 9. from 10. far

III. WORD FORMS

1. selection 2. regardless 3. fitness 4. historic/historical 5. adventurous
6. unfair 7. enjoyment 8. pleasure(s) 9. attractive 10. ensure

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. obviously	→ obvious	6. exercises	→ exercise
2. in	→ at	7. relating	→ related
3. come	→ comes	8. intellectual	→ intellectually
4. read	→ reading	9. in	→ of
5. proof	→ proven	10. boring situation	→ a boring situation

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. however 2. plants 3. fuels 4. calls 5. polluting
6. danger 7. advances 9. estimated 8. far 10. up

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. → As long as you keep calm, you will pass your driving test
2. → No sooner had he arrived than things went wrong
3. → He was let to leave after he had been questioned by the police.
4. → He denied having stolen the car/ stealing the car.
5. → Lee asked his father how high the mountain was
6. → If the train had been/ come/ arrived on time, Roberto wouldn't have arrived late this morning
7. → Abdul's mother made him/Abdul do/finish/complete his homework before he played on the computer
8. → Nicholas finally succeeded in getting his new video recorder to work.
9. → Today's meeting is put off until next week.
10. → Rescue workers were prevented from getting through to the village.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÌNH ĐỊNH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONETICS (10 points)

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. C

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C

11. B 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Reading 1:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. C

Reading 2:

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

IV. Guided cloze test (10 points)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES AND FORMS: (10 points)

1. being2. declared 3. entered 4. wounded 5. didn't ask
6. could have helped 7. moved 8. (should) be adjourned 9. didn't come
10. would have been

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

1. flung…herself …into 2. endear…himself …to 3. egging….them …on …to
4. fenced in 5. fishing for 6. feel up to 7. fight back
8. engage…him …in 9. equates …..with 10. expand on

III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. add-on 2. afterglow 3. no-brainer 4. melodramatic 5. misshapen
6. vacuum-packed 7. surreal 8. academe 9. misbegotten 10. acceptance

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. commune 2. benefit 3. warmth 4. the 5. and
6. hole 7. by 8. can 9. was 10. with

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. likeness 2. masterpiece 3. unsettling 4. enduring 5. numerous
6. academics 7. acknowledged 8. extraordinary 9. imaginative 10. revival

VI. Sentence transformation (20 points)

1. Her smile melted away all the tension and I got back the confidence.
2. I am not shelling out for another computer. I have got one already.
3. This conservation programme derives its income from advertising revenue.
4. The council should have borne people's real needs in mind.
5. Critics are hoping the new director can **breathe life into** the French film industry.
6. The terrorist attack on the Capital Trade Center was **a carbon copy** of the 11 – 9 attack on the WTO building.
7. It is very difficult to **put a figure/ give an exact figure** on a table like this, but it's probably worth about $ 5000.
8. Five boys on a motorbike at the speed of 60 mph is **a recipe for disaster**.
9. Detectives had **closed the book on** the Hornsey murders case three years previously.
10. He really **kicked me in the teeth** when breaking the promise to help me out.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (60ms)

I. PHONOLOGY : (10ms)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others: (5ms)

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C

*** Choose the words with the different stress pattern from the others : (5ms)***

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR : (20ms)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. A

11. D 12. C 13. A 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

*** Reading 1:**

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

*** Reading 2:**

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. B

IV. CLOSE TEST: (10ms)

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST: (70ms)

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS: (10ms)

1. will meet 2. will have finished 3. had seen
4. (should)assist 5. not have been 6. accept
7. to have forgotten 8. being told 9. to know / would tell

II. Write the phrasal verbs in the correct tenses to complete these sentences (10ms)

1. has got over 2. set off 3. told off 4. ran out of
5. had broken down 6. make out 7. broke up 8. passed away
9. stand for 10. came across

III. Give the correct forms of the words in brackets: (10ms)

1. DENIAL 2. ELECTRIFIED 3. COMPARATIVELY
4. LIKELIHOOD 5. REPLACEMENT 6. IRRESPONSIBLY
7. OPPOSITION 8. ACCESSIBLE 9. DISTINGUISH
10. BENEFICIAL

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION(10MS)

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B

V. OPEN CLOSE TEST:

Read the passage carefully then fill a suitable word in each blank below: (10ms)

1. on 2. inventions 3. English(british) 4. son 5. blacksmith
6. the 7. electricity 8. interested 9. relationship 10. dynamo

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION: (70ms)

*** Complete each of the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given in brackets. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. (5ms)***

1. → Peter wasn't in the **MOOD** for going/ to go to the party.
2.→ **IT** has been believed that she is in a good condition
3. → She has no **INTENTION** of giving up her hobby.
4.→ That film isn't **WORTH** seeing
5. → The flight was cancelled **OWING** to the snow.

Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning: (5ms)

6. → ***The gate is closed so that*** the children can not / are unable to / will not run into the road.
7. → ***He doesn't take*** after his father at all.
8. → ***Mary apologized*** to Peter for damaging / having damaged her car.
9. → ***She has no*** problem (s)
   difficulty (in) studying maths.
   trouble
10. → ***Only*** in Poland can you get dishes and bowls with this design.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI

A. MUILTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. 1.C 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.A

2. 6. C 7.C 8.D 9.C 10.A

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A

11. D 12.A 13.D 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. A 18. B. 19.C 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Passsage 1 (10pts). 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5.C 6. B 7. B 8.A 9. D 10. D

Passsage 2 (10pts) 1. D 2. C 3. A 4.B 5.D 6. B 7. A 8.B 9. D 10. C

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

2. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST (70pts)

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

1. has conquered 2. is not 3. has decreased 4. known
5. is being studied 6. to deal 7. judging 8. will be issued
9. have been developed 10. have been

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

1. Choose the best answer (5pts)

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. D

2. Complete the passage with suitable prepositions (5pts)

1. up 2. for 3. in 4. of 5. under
6. inside 7. to 8. down 9. at 10. in

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

1.
1. hatred 2. timeless 3. unconcerned 4. representation 5. encouraging
6. frightened 7. removals 8. provisionally 9. businesslike 10.outspokenness

2.
1. voluntary 2. behavior 3. recipient 4. impersonal 5. obligation
6. disapproval 7. refusal 8. generosity 9. approximately 10. significant

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

1. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C

2.

	Mistakes	Correction		Mistakes	Correction
1	able	ability	6	past	previous
2	to repeat	repeat	7	have	were
3	that	what	8	identity	identification
4	when	while	9	putting	put
5	to leave	leaving	10	worldly	worldwide

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.(5pts)

1. taken 2. are 3.the 4. last 5.would
6. be 7.to 8.than 9. the 10. which/that

2. Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word (5pts)

1. of 2. down 3. they 4. more 5. these
6. in 7. Until 8. although 9. make 10. the

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. But for her interest in wildlife conservation, she wouldn't have joined Greenpeace.
2. I have been rather preoccupied with work lately.
3. You needn't have brought the umbrella.
4. It is easy for them to get accustomed to swimming.
5. She prides herself on her cooking/ being a good cook .
6. Had it not been for the heavy rain/ rained heavily, we could have had our picnic .
7. The more he loves her, the more jealous he is .
8. Mary criticized Tom for using her car without asking/having asked her first
9. Not only did he fail in his exam but he also had a road accident
10. No matter how old she is, I will marry her .

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN

A. MUILTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

A. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A

B. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. A

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

Reading 1

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. D

Reading 2

1. B 2. E 3. J 4. G 5. H 6. F 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. I

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A

B. WRITTEN TEST (70pts)

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

1. be returned 2. must be built 3. have raised 4. is regarded
5. transmitted 6. will be attending 7. am loving 8. should have let
9. has been skiing 10. to be questioned

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

A. 1. against 2. of 3. at 4. for 5. with
B. 1. broke down 2. take up 3. Hanging out
4.were knocked down 5. count on

III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

1. Entry 2. overheard 3. global 4. Immigrants 5. energetically
6. Competitive 7. contributor 8. banned 9. imaginary 10. membership

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

1. extreme_extremely 2. accept-acceptable 3. with-by
4.expose-exposed 5.latter- later
6. the young people -the young/ young people 7. which-what
8.youth-young(er) 9.In-On 10. demand-demands

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1.famous 2.emperor 3.digging 4.out 5.reign
6.despite 7.underground 8.guarding 9.likeness 10.the(se)

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. The manager is alleged to be considering resignation.
2. Failure to pay on time will result in your booking being cancelled .
3. Only when they set foot in the room did they realize that something was wrong.
4. My grandfather didn't have any recollection of phoning me last night.
5. Ted would travel a lot in his job.
6. The view from the summit is out of this world.
7. Your attitute will have to turn over a leaf if you want to succeed.
8. Criticism is like a red rag to a bull to our boss/ Criticism our boss is like a red rag to a bull to him.
9. I'm terrified to death of thunder and lightning.
10. Apparently the entire market went up in flames a few months ago.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A
11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B
Reading 2 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

1. convincing; had seen 2. to discover; had lied 3. to be introduced
4. coming; wakes 5. shouldn't have told 6. having been told
7. left; had collected 8. retires; will have saved
9. came; didn't know; to turn; had had; wouldn't have been drowned
10. have been telephoning; haven't you finished

II. PREPOSITIONS and PHRASAL VERBS

1. settle up 2. get through 3. fell out 4. get round to 5. make up for
6. in the middle and late 7. in 8. suits 9. came over 10. out

III. WORD FORMS

1. disheartened 2. eyeful 3. over-expenditure
4. editorial 5. inadequate 6. questionable 7. inferiority
8. laughter 9. abnormalities 10. non- appearance

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. be 2. the 3. off 4. a 5. to 6. more 7. of 8. the 9. may 10. in

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. passing 2. with 3. very 4. period 5. hopefully
6. way 7. reward 8. attracts 9. corners 10. break

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Precious little useful information is given in the brochure.
2. Many's the time that I've made stupid mistakes like that.
3. It was something of a relief to Trudy when she found out the truth.
4. The sheer expense/ cost was what put me off the idea.
5. He made no reference to our previous conversation.
6. I'm not on the right mood for going to the party.
7. The old woman pleaded with the intruder not to take her money as it was all that she had.
8. + What strikes me about her is that she is a very effective teacher.
   + It stikes me that she is a very effective teacher.
   + She strikes me as (being) a very effective teacher.
9. We always buy in bulk in order to make more profit.
10. Nowadays goods are often bought on credit.

CÂU HỎI 1:

1. C 2.C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. C 9.C 10. D

CÂU HỎI 2:

1. B 2.C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. C
11. D 12.D 13. D 14. C 15. A 16. D 17. D 18.D 19. D 20. C

CÂU HỎI 3:

I.

1. D. spring up ; 2. B. provide; 3. C. ways; 4. A. guarantee
5. D. aquatic ; 6. B. when a natural resource crosses political borders
7. A. a river ;
8. C. Conservation methods are incidental to care for the river for future use.
9. D. The way where one ordinary source is managed has a direct effect upon other ordinary sources.
10. D. Conservation conflicts

II.

1. N 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. N 8. F 9. T 10. F

CÂU HỎI 4:

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

CÂU HỎI 1:

1. taking 2. to become 3. was forced 4. were 5. transporting
6. developed 7. managed 8. to guide 9. had made 10. to land

CÂU HỎI 2:

1. over 2. up 3. at 4. on 5. for
6. out 7. about 8. apart 9. aside 10. off

CÂU HỎI 3:

1. coverage 2. exclusively 3. immediacy 4. vaster 5. ability
6. purposefully 7. spoken 8. seeing 9. majority 10. merely

CÂU HỎI 4:

Line 2: is → as Line 3: will → would Line 4: just → such
Line 6: unless → if Line 8 :what→ which Line 10: more → much
Line 12: blooded → blood Line 14: although → because
Line 16: why → what Line 18: solve → deal/cope

CÂU HỎI 5:

1. within 2. there 3. ever 4. what 5. though
6. a 7. did 8. longer 9. will 10. as

CÂU HỎI 6:

1. He became/ was aware that something terrible had happened as soon as he saw May crying.
2. The trapped fireman eventually/ finally manage to escape through the back window.
3. You shouldn't have relied on Michael's support.
4. His father blew his top when he heard he had damaged the car.
5. Everyone was completely baffled by his speech.
6. I don't know how to / I can make amends for spoiling your plans.
7. Costs must be cut to the bone if the company is to survive the current economic downturn
8. The young actress had butterflies in her stomach before the audition.
9. He bought a new jacket on the spur of the moment.
10. He couldn't envisage what life would be like out of town.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BỈNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D
11. B 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C 16. D 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. D

III. READING : (20pts)

Reading 1 : 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. B
Reading 2 : 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST : (10pts)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. C

A. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

I. VERB TENSES/FORM (10 pts):

(1) have been zapping (2) won (3) were educated
(4) ends (5) will represent (6) have begun
(7) wanted (8) were not endowed (9) would all be naturally gifted
(10) should produce

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10PTS)

(1) through (2) out (3) out (4) alone (5) up
(6) around (7) in (8) through (9) on (10) down

III. WORD FORM (10 pts)

1. package 2. erosion 3. moisture 4. droughts 5. existence
6. exceptionally 7. substantial 8. sensitive 9. research 10. gathering

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION : (10pts)

(1) theory → theatrical (2) on → at (3) for → in
(4) electrical → electric (5) draping → draped (6) is → was
(7) on → up (8) aback → aside (9) in → on
(10) enthralled → enthralling

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. well 2. while / and 3. resulting / consequent 4. place / put
5. down 6. should 7. harm 8. from 9. Nor 10. it

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. Mathew positioned himself by the door so as to be able to leave the room quickly
2. It hasn't been made clear to me what will be required of me in my next project
3. The fact that they survives the accident was nothing short of a miracle , in my opinion
4. What was in which led you to believe that Sue and Jack were going to split up?

5. I did something in my power to prevent this problem from arising
6. Robert took exception to being left out of the team
7. I don't think you were justified in making such a fuss
8. Laura had a lot of problems to contend with during her childhood
9. All of a sudden there was a loud applause from the audience
10. Such was the controversy caused by the film that it was banned in several parts of the world.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. C

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. B
11. C 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. D 19. D 20. B

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A

Passage 2: 1. v 2. i 3. iv 4. vi 5. No
6. Yes 7. Not given 8. No 9. Yes 10. Yes

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

1. not having been 2. might have had 3. had been hoping
4. to have overpaid / to have been overpaying 5. are being uncovered
6. will have to be prepared 7. could have expressed 8. has now been reached
9. being spent 10. would have assumed

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. to 2. up to 3. off 4. on 5. up
6. under 7. through 8. into 9. from 10. at

III. WORD FORM

1. governor 2. nickname 3. Revolutionary 4. victorious
5. lawless 6. controversial 7. presidency 8. Removal
9. historian 10. unhappiest

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. remain – remaining 2. by – since 3. pregnant – pregnancy
4. longest any - longest of any 5. Since – At 6. record - recorded
7. with – or 8. increasing – increasingly
9. dead – deadly 10. limit - limiting

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. because 2. come 3. result 4. with 5. way
6. thought 7. price 8. are 9. many 10. impacts

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. You can't go on a bus without hearing someone talking about snobbery.
2. Such was his enthusiasm that he apparently ignored any warning signs.
3. He gives the impression of having spent all his life abroad.
4. It's the way their fans adulate them that corrupts pop stars..
5. **Reading between the lines,** it seems neither Cole nor Ledley King will be going to Japan.
6. **There is a strong likelihood** that the house will be pulled down.
7. The faculty library is located **within a short distance of** the office.
8. I suggested he phone his mother and he did it **there and then/ then and there.**
9. Kevin was always level-headed with **both feet on the ground.**
10. When the reasons behind the decision were explained, it all **fell into place.**

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG DIÊU – ĐỒNG THÁP

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

I. PHONOLOGY(10 pts)

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A

II. VOCABULARY &STRUCTURES (20 pts)

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C
11. B 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. C

III.READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1 (10 pts)

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A

READING 2 (10 pts)

1. D 2. J 3. G 4. H 5. L 6. C 7. F 8. K 9. B 10. E

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. C 2. A 3.C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSE /FORM (10 pts)

1. is/was presented 2. was/has been much emulated
3. diminished 4. saw 5. extended/ extending
6. have been directed /were directed 7. presented 8. permits/ has permitted
9. is 10. serving

II. PREPOSITONS/ PHRASAL VERB (10 pts)

1. off 2. up 3. out 4. through 5. out 6. out 7. back/off 8. through/off

III. WORD FORM (10 pts)

1. COMMONLY 2. INDEPENDENT 3. OVERSEEING 4. CENTRAL
5. MONETARY 6. AVAILABILITY 7. SECURITIES
8. UNEMPLOYMENT 9. AUGMENTED 10. INFLATION

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. is 2. the 3. be 4. ✓ 5. so 6. because 7. ✓ 8. why 9. ✓ 10. ✓

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. reach 2. up 3. make 4. possible 5. arrival
6. placed 7. to 8. detail 9. trying 10. for

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. Nowadays, barber's shop are known as hairdresser's.
2. There has been a decrease in the number of people who smoke these days.
3. Ginolo must have been paid a lot for that Renault ad.
4. Travellers look down on those who lead a more sedentary life.
5. You fail to take certain factors into account in your essay.
   / You fail to take accounts of certain factors in your essays.
6. It hasn't sunk in yet.
7. We were not taken in by his smooth manner.
8. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing.
9. The tone of his voice brought (it) home to me how serious the situation was.
10. All tenants must comply with the regulations about guests.

TRƯỜNG PHỔ THÔNG VIỆT MỸ – CẦN THƠ

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. A

II VOCABULARY& STRUCTURE

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B
11. A 12. A 13. B. 14. A 15. D 16. A 17. B. 18. D 19. B 20. A

III.READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. D

Passage 2

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

IV.GUIDED CLOZE TEST

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. B

B. WRITTEN TEST

I VERB TENSES/FORMS

1. will be doing 2. will be 3. ask 4. belong 5. died
6. have met 7. to show 8. love 9. has visited 10. suffered

II.PREPOSITONS

1. in 2. up 3. from 4. with 5. with 6. Like 7. in 8. of 9. on 10. for

III.WORD FORM

1. retirement 2. merely 3. controlled 4. addictive 5. treatments
6. varied 7. resistance 8. digestion 9. likelihood 10. circulatory

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. been 2. computerised 3. many 4. too 5. it is
6. whether 7. which 8. review 9. whole 10. reigned

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. lifestyle 2. especially 3. herself 4. fire 5. through
6. willing 7. quarter 8. overland 9. hand 10. all

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Petrol is highly inflammable, so you mustn't smoke while filling your car.
2. When we later returned to the shop, there was no sign of the manager.
3. She had your safety at heart when she asked you to leave.
4. The pickpocket appeared and in a flash my wallet was gone.
5. Their marriage has stood the test of time.
6. At no time did it seem likely that the disagreement would be settled
7. Not for another six months did Sally meet him again.
8. Our mother threatened not to give back our pocket money if we didn't behave ourselves.
9. He was said not to have been aware of the gravity of the situation.
10. He will continue to treat you unfairly until you stand up to him

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG

Part A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms)

(Mỗi câu đúng được 1 điểm)

A. 1. C. 2. B. 3. A. 4. D. 5. C.
B. 1. A. 2. A. 3. A. 4. A. 5. B.

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20ms)

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. D
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

Reading 1

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

Reading 2

1. B 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. E 8. C 9. B 10. E

IV. MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE (10ms) *(Mỗi câu đúng được 1 điểm)*

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B

Part B: WRITTEN TESTS

I. VERB FORMS AND TENSES (10ms)

1. was mentioned 2. has gained 3. has already claimed
4. has been asked 5. chopped 6. has refused 7. have come
8. has been said 9. (have been) cutting 10. has been struck

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

1. off 2. up to 3. in for 4. up with 5. down
6. up 7. into 8. to 9. of 10. with

III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

1. worldwide 2. violinists 3. impression 4. membership 5. musicians
6. whatever 7. threaten 8. elsewhere 9. intention 10. permission

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

Line	Errors	Corrections
1	The	Delete "the"
…1……	…so……………………	…Delete "so"………
…3……	…strip-cartoons………	…strip-cartoon…………
…4……	…it……………………	…Delete "it"…………
…5……	…to……………………	…Delete "to"…………
…7……	…more…………………	…more than……………
…9……	…ecologies……………	…ecologists……………
…10……	…to……………………	…Delete "to"…………
…12……	…being………………	…Delete "being"………
…13…	…out…………………	…Delete "out"…………
…15…	…arrive………………	…arrive at………………

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

1. with/ under 2. up 3. if/ provided 4. out/ down 5. that/ which
6. being 7. much 8. in 9. as/ since 10. the

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

1. The excuse *for the war declaration (for the declaration of war) was the defense of their territorial rights.*
Or The excuse *for the war declaration was to defend their territorial rights.*
2. He received a *six-month prison sentence for his part in the robbery.*
3. No sooner *had the new editor been appointed to the post, he fell ill.*
4. Much *as I admire his courage, I think he is a foolish.*
5. Nobody is to *blame for the fact that the meeting was cancelled.*
Or Nobody is to *blame for the cancellation of the meeting.*
6. In terms of education, his childhood years had been well spent.
7. Mark came up with the solution to the problem.
8. It makes no difference to me whether we have the meeting today or tomorrow.
9. Their problems are all of their own making.
10. My daughter has grown out of the jumper you knitted for her.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN BẠC LIÊU – BẠC LIÊU

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PART 1: PHONOLOGY (10 POINTS)

I. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C
II. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A

PART 2 : VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 POINTS)

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B
11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. C

PART 3: READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

I. Read the passage and then choose the best answer (10 points)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. D

II. Read the passage……… (10 points)

A.5 B.10 C.11 D. 2 E. 1 F. 3 G. 9 H. 6 I. 4 J. 8

PART 4 :GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 POINTS)

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. C

B. WRITTEN TEST

PART 1: Verb tenses/ form (10 points)

1. given 2. distinguished 3. had been sitting
4. had stolen 5. shouldn't have done 6. will get
7. was returned 8. did 9. glancing 10. have got

PART 2: Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10 points)

1. with 2. out 3. out 4. off 5. away
6. through 7. beyond 8. across 9. away 10. down

PART 3: Word forms (10 points)

1. officially 2. unreliable 3. cautiously 4. odourless 5. unsatisfactory
6. irresponsibility 7. irreparably 8. widespread 9. applicable 10. terrified

PART 4: Error identification (10 points)

1. this 2. on 3. forward 4. that 5. which
6. √ 7. √ 8. away 9. √ 10. therefore

PART 5: Open cloze text (10 points)

1. supplied / provided 2. medicines 3. floods 4. destroyed 5. rooms
6. dams 7. protect 8. danger 9. encourage 10. international

PART 6: Sentence transformation (20 points)

1. She can't have done it on purpose.
2. I am *so annoyed by my little brother sometimes.*
3. It was such an interesting film that I had seen it many times.
4. Not a tear did she shed when the story ended in tragedy.
5. He is by no **means** stupid./ By no means is he stupid.
6. It seems/ appears/ look **as** if/ though we have been given the wrong address.
7. I work best when I am under **pressure**.
8. The expiry date (for/on/of) this visa is December 31st 2012.
9. The story he told us is/was **beyond** belief.
10. He stood/held/kept his **ground** against his adversary.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN PHAN NGỌC HIỂN – CÀ MAU

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60pts)

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

1. C. 2. A. 3. C. 4. A. 5. D.

Find stresses. Cross (X) the syllable number that the main stress falls on each following word. 0 has been done as example.

Syllable number	1	2	3	4	5
1. although		X			
2. nevertheless				X	
3. metropolis		X			
4. lackadaisical			X		
5. timetable	X				

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

1. C. 2. A. 3. D. 4. B. 5. A. 6. C. 7. C. 8. B. 9. B. 10. C.
11. D. 12. A. 13. A. 14. B. 15. C. 16. A. 17. C. 18. A. 19. A. 20. D.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1:

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. C

PASSAGE 2: 1. g 2. a 3. d 4. i 5. f 6. b

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST:

1. D. 2. C. 3. A. 4. D. 5. B. 6. D. 7. C. 8. D. 9. C. 10. B.

PART B: WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES/FORMS:

Supply each blank with the correct tense / form of the verb. (10 pts)

1. "You (be) ________ to the Tower of London?"
"Not yet. I (want) ________ to go ever since I (arrive) ________ in London, but something always (come) ________ up. I (hope) ________ (go) ________ sometime soon. Perhaps you (like) ________ (come) ________ with me.
Have you been – have been wanting – has always come – hope – to go – would like – to come

2. You (be) ________ president of the country, what changes you (want) ________ (introduce) ________?
Were you – would you want – to change

3. I wish I (not eat) ________ so many cakes. They (make) ________ me (feel) ________ quite ill.
Had not eaten – have made – feel

4. I (go) ________ to see the film last night but at the last minute I (receive) ________ an important phone call and (have) ________ to stay at home to finish some urgent work. I (not regret) ________ it since I (hear) ________ from my friends who (go) ________ that it (not be) very good.
Was going – received – had to stay – do not regret – have heard – went– was not

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS. (20 pts)

Supply each blank with ONE correct preposition/adverb particle.

1. The amount of water absorbed __BY__ cotton wool is greater than that __OF___ paper.
2. You won't solve your problems __BY__ wallowing __IN__ self-pity.
3. Tom lectured his son __ABOUT__ the danger __OF__ riding a motorcycle.
4. Tuck you shirt __IN__ your trousers.
5. The river was teeming __WITH__ trout.
6. She is so thirty __FOR__ success that she would do anything.
7. He is a solicitor __BY__ profession.

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with suitable phrasal verbs (5ms)

1. The school examination for eleven-year-olds was _____ done away with_____ some years ago.
2. It's no good pretending, you've got to ____ face up to _____ reality.
3. At first Tim insisted he was right, but then began to ____ back down_____.
4. A huge crowd _____ turned out_____ in the pouring rain to cheer the president.
5. Has Tony's new book _____ come out_____ yet?
6. Whatever Jean _____ sets out_____ to do, she finished.
7. We had to stop building when the money _____ gave out____.
8. Boris played badly, and said he was ____ out of _____ practice.
9. Diana's prize _____ made up _____ for all her earlier disappointments.
10. These rainy Monday mornings ___get_____ me ___down____.

III. WORD FORMATION

1. expulsion 2. freewheeling 3. disbandment 4. uninhabitable
5. discouragement 6. sandlot 7. loudspeaker 8. abnormal
9. lifer 10. standstill 11. 12.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Line 1 – gapping – gapped
Line 2 - words – word
Line 2 - grammatical – grammatically
Line 4 – sentence – sentences
Line 5 – be – have
Line 7 – use - used
Line 8 – include – including
Line 9 – to worry - worrying
Line 11 – accuracy – accurate
Line 12 – on - in

V. OPEN CLOZE TES

1. working 2. unlike 3. stood 4. visit 5. invited
6. luck 7. ended 8. flashing 9. reached 10. heels

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION:

1. Because of his conviction for fraud, the trainer lost his licence.
– His conviction for fraud cost the trainer his license.
2. You'll have to spend at least $ 500 to get that sort of camera.
– You won't ________________ get that sort of camera less than $ 500.
3. The mistake arose because of inaccurate accounting.
– It was from ________________ inaccurate accounting that the mistake arose.
4. We had to postpone the meeting because of bad weather.
– Bad weather led ________________ to the postponement of the meeting/to the meeting's being postponed.
5. You cannot make use of this offer after 15 December.
– This offer is only ________________ available/valid until 15 December.
6. The managing director suggested not appointing any new staff. FREEZE
– The managing director suggested a FREEZE on the appointment of the new staff.
7. They hate each other intensely. SWORN
– They are SWORN enemies.
8. There is no need to be so upset about the result. SHED.
– There is no need to SHED any tears over the result.
9. It is by no means certain that he was responsible for the crime. QUESTIONABLE
– It is QUESTIONABLE whether he was responsible for the crime.
10. The house is dirty because no one bothers to keep it clean. TROUBLE
– The house is dirty because no one takes the TROUBLE to keep it clean
(The reason the house is dirty is that no one takes the TROUBLE to clean it.)